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26 May 1983

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

GULF STATES CONSIDER ACTIONS TO OFFSET FALLING REVENUES

Paris AL-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AL-DUWALI in Arabic No 310, 11-17 Apr 83  
pp 24-25

[Article by 'Ali Hashim: "What Happens When There Is No More Oil?"]

[Text] Kuwait has taken the initiative. The crown princes are studying the problems they expect to encounter during their reigns--and they are studying them before they assume their thrones. If there is no more oil, the solution to this problem will be to tax incomes and profits, to impose customs fees, and to put a stop to the Gulf war.

As Kuwait

As Kuwait usually does when dealing with events, these days it is undertaking an initiative to achieve a Gulf-wide consensus for dealing with the new developments and changes which have begun to jolt the Gulf region. By doing so, Kuwait is making an effort to anticipate any disasters, although such disasters so far are a long way from happening.

The Kuwaiti initiative is within, rather than outside of, the framework of the GCC [Gulf Cooperation Council]. But this time the initiative is on a level heretofore unutilized by the GCC. It is a level which involves the crown princes and prime ministers. The Kuwaiti crown prince and prime minister, Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah al-Salim al-Sabah, is the one who started the initiative. He sent letters to the crown princes in Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, and Qatar, as well as to the vice president and prime minister of the UAE and to the Royal Court in the Sultanate of Oman. Some of these letters have already received replies, and replies to the others are being awaited. The authorities concerned in Kuwait have not revealed the contents of these letters, nor have the authorities concerned in the other Gulf nations revealed the contents of their replies to the letters. The reason for this is that all of these authorities do not want to act prematurely or reveal what acts they intend to undertake because they do not want all of this to be dragged through the media where it will be necessary to engage in debates, clarification, and correction. All of this is something which these authorities do not need right now, nor do they have time to deal with it.

## Economic Transformation

The primary concern which is preoccupying people in the Gulf area is their concern about the economy. The oil crisis, including marketing, setting prices, and production, is the thing which most preoccupies the Gulf leaders. This is not because the crisis is an emergency or because it threatens to bring disaster, but rather because it has opened up people's eyes to a situation which has been going on--a situation which, it has been shown, cannot be allowed to go on since, if it does, it will in time constitute a burden not only for the governments of the region, but also for the peoples of the region.

The belt-tightening policy which has been made necessary by the oil crisis is not the solution to the crisis. It constitutes only one phase for dealing with a situation in which imports have been reduced [as published] and it has therefore become necessary to reduce expenditures. But there remains the question: What happens when there is no more oil?

If a temporary crisis such as this one, caused by a decrease in production and a decrease in prices, has jolted the entities in the Gulf region and their economic situation and has nearly shaken Gulf society down to its roots, then what will happen when the oil is gone for good?

The following question is one which has forcefully suggested itself: Are the oil-producing nations going to continue simply to sit on top of their wealth, which is not something which is permanent, with the peoples of these nations dipping into this wealth and with these people and their governments engaging in abundant spending without feeling any sense of responsibility, that is, responsibility concerning the future and responsibility concerning their continuity?

An economic transformation has begun to impose itself on the Gulf nations. Perhaps the average citizens have not felt this economic transformation, but certainly the leaders have. They have been awakened and made aware of a huge responsibility, although the current generations of citizens in their countries may not sense this. It is the responsibility which they have concerning future generations. In other words, the problem is: Will they continue to exist or will they not?

## Are They Nations Or Not?

The Gulf nations have felt that they are nations living in a dream, experiencing this dream over and over, and building castles. However, these castles that they are building are castles made of sand or castles built in the air. If a real storm comes, nothing will be left of these castles--not even dreams or fantasies.

This is why it has been necessary to openly state the truth. This is why a Kuwaiti initiative was undertaken in order to reach agreement concerning a policy for the future and concerning proposals which would deal with reality rather than with dreams.

The Gulf initiative on the sub-summit level was preceded by an admonition made by an official in the UAE government. This official was Mr Muhammad al-Tayir, assistant undersecretary in the ministry of finance, and in his statement he called attention to a situation which should be reversed and a policy which should be changed.

Mr al-Tayir demanded that more be paid for the services provided by the governments of the Gulf nations. The services he was referring to are electricity, water, telephone service, transportation, etc. These services are provided to citizens free of charge, or else so little is charged for them that the charges are far below cost price, so much so that the services are virtually free of charge.

In Mr al-Tayir's opinion, these services are being exploited and unfairly utilized to a great degree. He feels that huge amounts of money--which run into the billions--are being wasted not only on citizens of the Gulf nations, but also on millions of people who come into the Gulf countries from outside. The reason for this is that the nations of the area cannot charge one group of people one price, and then charge other people another price for the same thing.

In addition to providing these services free of charge, the nations of the Gulf area are spending amounts of money which run into the billions on subsidizing and providing their citizens with goods which are considered to be in the category of basic goods. These include meat, sugar, rice, bread, etc. But it has been shown that consumption of these goods by citizens of the Gulf nations does not exceed 10 percent of the total consumption [of these items].

The same thing applies to social insurance, health insurance, and educational benefits. The Gulf nations are spending billions on hospitals, clinics, schools, and universities whereas the citizens of the Gulf nations are not even utilizing 10 percent of these facilities. The others who are using these facilities and utilizing more than 90 percent of them are the millions of people who come into the Gulf nations from outside.

The question arises: Are the Gulf nations really nations? Are their citizens really citizens?

If the answer to the two questions above is "yes," then what are the Gulf nations receiving in return for the rights which they are granting to their citizens and the people who come in from outside?

The answer is: Nothing!

Both citizens and people from outside are only dipping into the treasuries of their governments and they are not giving anything back in return. At the same time, these people are reaping in both legitimate and illegitimate profits in the hundreds of thousands and the millions.

The question which suggests itself is: How long can this go on? With the circumstances that prevailed and the situation in which people saw money in the billions pouring down upon them like rain, no one felt any guilt or had any complexes about the matter. Life went on unhurriedly, as if the keys of Earth would never lock up the doors of these heavenly blessings.

But the oil crisis has been a severe shock and has caused many people to think about the future and about where they are headed. This was the reason why the decision was made that, after today, these services will not be provided either free of charge or at nominal prices. They will be provided at prices which at least correspond to cost price.

Also, the billions which are being wasted on subsidizing basic goods and paying for medical and social insurance and benefits as well as educational benefits should be recovered, if not by direct means, then at least by indirect means. That is, real customs duties should be put on imports instead of the nominal customs duties which are on them right now. They should be in keeping with the general psychological climate and the free economies--economies which should be free, but with certain guidelines.

Along with customs duties there should be taxes on income and profits. Thousands of firms, banks, and establishments--every year--are transferring billions of their profits to places abroad without being subject to any accounting or controls. These establishments should do something in return for what they are getting. This recompense to be paid on their part should be of relative proportions, that is, it should not be as high as it is in the U.S. or the nations of Western Europe.

All of this means making residents in the Gulf nations, whether they are citizens or non-citizens, realize that from now on one should not simply expect the government to provide everything.

But what the leaders of the Gulf nations are considering right now is that these things, during an initial phase, should apply to foreign firms whose only connection with the Gulf area consists of the type of ties which enable them to earn quick profits and to flee the area quickly whenever they first sense the smell of danger--any danger.

#### The Destructive War

The first concern of the Gulf nations is to take charge of and rectify their economic situation. This is something which is urgent, and this is expected to be on the agenda of the upcoming Gulf talks and consultations to be held. These talks will be followed by media campaigns which will call upon the peoples of the Gulf area to shoulder their responsibilities not only toward their present situation and status, but also toward their children in the future and the coming generations. Otherwise, what value will our oil and petroleum resources have if this wealth is going to be depleted without our having any oil reserves and if we are not going to make any investments? The least we can do is to have a nation with institutions, budgets, and steady sources of income that assure that other expenditures can be made.

The second concern is the destructive Iraqi-Iranian war. It has been demonstrated that this war contributes not only to the destruction of Iraq and Iran, but it also siphons off the income of the other nations in the Gulf area. So far these nations have spent a minimum of \$42 billion because of this war.

In connection with the war, money is not the only thing which worries the Arab Gulf nations. This war has also affected their psychological situation. Furthermore, they have been affected by a certain degree of economic paralysis due to the war, and the war is something which creates fear in them. This war is like a sword pointed at the necks of the Gulf nations--in spite of all the guarantees for preventing it from spreading to the other Gulf nations and preventing them from being affected by the spark of war which could fly from this or that direction.

The thing which is even more disquieting is the Iranian threats which are issued from time to time by both leaders and other people in Iran. The last of these threats was one made by Ayatollah Khomeyni in which he said that "Iran is the only great power [in the Gulf area]."

By means of his threats, Khomeyni wishes to keep the other nations of the Gulf area from helping Iraq in its war effort. However, he knows that these threats can have only moral rather than material or practical effect. The reason for this is that Iran under Khomeyni no longer has the power, effectiveness, or influence which it had during the days of the Shah.

I used to hear that Iran was the only great power in the Gulf area. But the 4 years of Iran's history as an Islamic republic have shown that Iran is not the only great power in the area. The wars waged by Iran have shown that it has fallen into times of tribulation. These years have shown that Iran, which is now seeking to justify its actions to the other Gulf powers, has become a nation which is torn apart. Iran is suffering not only from one civil war; it is suffering from a number of [civil] wars which have turned Iran into a number of nations and peoples who are hostile, if not to each other, then certainly to the Iranian government or regime.

However, even though Iran may not be important as an element of intimidation or a threat, Iran still remains a source of alarm because of the actions it is engaging in. The war which Iran insists on continuing with Iraq is a source of fear [to the Gulf nations] because the war is draining all of the capacities and wasting all of the resources of the Gulf area. The Gulf area is in dire need of these capacities and these resources in order to be able to implement its development plans and catch up with the modern age not only on the level of development and construction, but also on the levels of knowledge and keeping pace with technology and modernization.

The Gulf war is something which concerns the leaders of the Gulf nations. Kuwait's crown prince and prime minister, Khaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah al-Salim al-Sabah, hopes that his consultations and the conference which he is calling for will result in putting a stop to this war and in adopting a

position which could lead to providing momentum to efforts at mediation and arriving at a solution. What is desired is any solution which would put an end to all of the large-scale killing and the destruction which has wrought havoc in tow nations which were at the threshold of achieving implementation of development projects which were going to provide them with self-sufficiency in many fields.

The economic anxiety and the fear of the dangers of the Iraqi-Iranian war and the fact that it might continue are two preoccupations of the Gulf nations which will be given priority during the discussions which the Kuwaiti corwn prince has paved the way for by means of his contacts. The hope is that these upcoming meetings, resulting from these contacts, will come forth with solutions to these two problems as well as to other problems which concern not only the Gulf area, but also the whole Middle East.

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ARAB LEAGUE SECRETARY GENERAL KLIBI INTERVIEWED

Tunis LA PRESSE DE TUNISIE in French 24 Mar 83 p 2

[Interview with Chedli Klibi, secretary general of the League of Arab States, by Saida Charfeddine; date and place not specified; with an introduction by Youssef Seddik]

[Text] Maybe it is a good sign.

A high-level meeting with the participants talking calmly about serious things.

It is true that we journalists were thwarted at the door to that sixth session of the Permanent Commission for Arab-African Cooperation: the most important things were said behind closed doors. But by cross-checking hypotheses and sharing indiscretions, we were able to lay hold of one certainty: the debates consisted of a real effort at self-criticism between Arabs and Africans. There was criticism of the false trails followed, of dead enthusiasms, of slogans, and of hopes that were never more than vague impulses or illusions.

First of all--and this is something never seen before--the representatives of the member countries and the officials of the two organizations--Arab and African--refrained from dramatizing all the traditional "foci" of dissension and controversy: there was none of the general outcry that has wrecked many meetings between "brother" countries separated by ideological--or real--warfare; there was none of the devastating touchiness at the mention of local conflicts; and lastly, there were none of those diversions in which a gathering on cooperation among Third-World countries turns very quickly into a tribunal concerned with trivialities.

They chose to talk only about the "common denominators" which are not all an indication of common happiness: underdevelopment, drought, inadequate infrastructure, and so on. And there was also the question of how to solve those problems.

To mention only this example, we were happily surprised to learn that one of the commission's member countries raised the very pertinent issue of the excessive deficits in the trade balances of most of our countries, a situation that invalidates all efforts at horizontal financial cooperation, since the industrialized countries, being the masters of the market and of production in the world, always manage to turn that cooperation to their own advantage.

Yasir 'Arafat was there yesterday to add his "discourse on method" to that self-criticism concerning Arab-African cooperation. In his speech, he said he was "speaking in the name of our own guilty conscience concerning our history." Where do things stand with the decisions reached in just about all the meetings, symposiums, summit meetings, and other conferences? Where is the impact of our slogans and our verbal challenges?

The absence of sound effects surrounding this sixth session on Arab-African cooperation is perhaps another good sign and one preparing the way for effective action. And in this interview with Chedli Klibi, secretary general of the League of Arab States, we have a sort of panorama of answers and the beginnings, in a sense, of the solutions to come.

[Question] Some observers feel that for a long time--and more specifically, since the 1967 war--the League of Arab States has concentrated all its efforts on the problem in the Middle East to the detriment of development issues. Can it be said that this African-Arab meeting in Tunis indicates the start of a new phase?

[Answer] It is true that the league was established to be an organization for cooperation among states: that follows from the league's statutes themselves. The only thing is that ever since Israel began its policy of aggression toward its neighbors, we have been witnessing a kind of slippage: the league has been forced to concern itself with urgent problems: problems of security, of conflicts, and of rights (a people's right to have its fatherland, the right of self-determination, and the right of the confrontation states to have security). All of that did not happen without harming cooperation in the political, social, economic, cultural, and other fields. But this latter aspect of the league's activity has not been totally neglected. The logic governing its action was as follows: first of all, we have urgent and major problems to be solved, and they must be given priority. The rest will come later. It must also be said that for a long time, the league did not really believe that the very foundation of joint action among our states follows first of all from a rapprochement of their economic interests--that is, that economic cooperation governs every other aspect of cooperation. We in the Maghreb have always upheld that point of view, and that is why we have been wanting to build the Maghreb of states since the 1960's. That is what our European friends have managed to do: they established the European Economic Community, whose objectives at first were strictly economic. And

while there is a plan for political cooperation, it is still at the stage of intentions. It is an ambition of the community that has not yet been realized, except perhaps as regards the problem in the Middle East.

During the 1960's, the great majority of the Arab states did not share that point of view, and they felt in particular that everything should flow from a political decision--all the states had to do was make a political decision, and all the rest would follow. Experience has shown that that is not always true. Unfortunately, that way of thinking prevailed for a long time. Since the transfer of the league to Tunis, we have tried to keep both issues moving at an equal pace. The conflict in the Middle East is still being posed in more serious terms than at any other time in our history. We had to face up to the consequences of Camp David, which for us meant the loss of Egypt. That weakened our forces by 50 percent. We also had to face up to Israel's repeated acts of aggression, which had never before been so serious: the bombing of Tamuz, the repeated bombings of Beirut, the daily aggression against Lebanon, and the incursions into Arab airspace by the Israeli Air Force. We also had another problem: the transfer of the league to Tunis put Arab joint action to the test, and many observers took a very skeptical view of action conducted from Tunis.

We met all those challenges by facing up to the Arab-Israeli conflict. We succeeded in achieving an Arab consensus on the way the battle should be conducted, because the Fez platform is basically a platform for battle.

We are not naive enough to think that Israel is going to accept peace, because peace does not suit Israel, and the Israelis have said so in every way they could. What they want is to keep the land they have and expand Israel's living space and to do so through force and aggression, being sure that there is no deterrent force to stop them. The Arabs will never be able to counterbalance Israel's strength, and the latter obviously depends on external support that may never be withdrawn.

At the same time, we have gone ahead with the undertaking begun in Cairo--that is, the definition of a strategy for joint Arab action in all spheres so as to give the Arab world more economic cohesion and thus overcome all the remaining gaps through joint projects. That is what is called the Amman strategy. That work had begun before the transfer, but we accepted it wholeheartedly. We have devoted all our energies to it and called in experts who have come from throughout the Arab world. It must also be said that Egypt--temporarily excluded from the Arab League--played a very active part in drawing up that strategy with its experts, economists, sociologists, administrators, and jurists. They worked not only on revising the league's statutes but also on preparing documents relative to the Arab development strategy adopted at the Amman summit meeting.

Thus we have continued both efforts at the same time, one being the effort at confrontation which consisted of facing up to the conflict with Israel, notably by setting forth a clear and effective platform. And we also adopted an overall development strategy. Because power against Israel cannot come only from diplomatic or military action: it necessarily depends on development action. It is because we lag behind Israel technologically and economically that Israel can attack any of our countries with impunity--without fear of any effective

reaction. That is why we have assigned priority to development. That priority is a requirement for our security.

[Question] Mr Secretary General, you are a man who works in information, and you are perfectly familiar with the influence of Western mass media on international public opinion. What strategy do you view as being able to win that public opinion over to the Arab cause?

[Answer] Yes! We have worked unceasingly in that direction since the league was transferred to Tunis. For a long time, that was one of the gaps in joint Arab action. It was not until the early 1970's that the Arabs understood the decisive role of information. That is why information offices were established abroad, but they have not always been given adequate resources. Those offices must not be managed like embassies. A league office is first of all an agency for contact and combat.

That is what I said at the first meeting I held with the directors of those offices. We are not asking them to be diplomats. If they are, all the better, but they must have other qualities. They must maintain contact with journalists, politicians, and the society in which they live: universities, organizations, and so on. They must be present everywhere and everywhere hard at work.

We are in the process of transforming the work of those offices, including first of all a transformation of the attitude to be adopted toward the problems. Reactions by our offices must be dynamic, intelligent, moderate, and always appropriate.

Those offices must therefore be headed by people capable of assuming those responsibilities. The job of the director of a league office calls simultaneously for information, diplomacy, and combative action.

As you recalled in your question, I am involved with information, but I also have long experience as a militant in the party and the unions. I see the league's work as being a fight to communicate, get the message across, and lead the partner to change his attitude. It is necessary to confront the adversary wherever he is and especially wherever his propaganda is likely to win out.

[Question] Egypt's presence at this Arab-African dialogue seems to present certain problems. Since it has been removed from the ranks of the Arab countries, will Egypt find easy acceptance at upcoming meetings?

[Answer] From the Arab standpoint, Egypt's absence is a great loss. Fortunately, it is a temporary absence, and we feel that it is up to all of us and primarily up to Egypt to see to it that the reasons for that country's expulsion disappear so that we can begin the process of its return. Its return cannot be immediate and total. Egypt remains an Arab country. It is the country with the greatest strength in the Arab world, and without Egypt, the strategic balance of Arab and Israeli forces would also be upset to the detriment of the Arabs and to Israel's benefit.

For all those affective and ethical, but also strategic, reasons, we must work for Egypt's return.

Concerning the level of Arab-African cooperation, I must say that our African friends have always shown complete discretion and that they have never caused any problems in that or any other regard. Observing that the wheels of Arab-African cooperation could not turn normally after Camp David, Arabs and Africans even cooperated closely in Nairobi to remove Egypt from Arab-African meetings where it held a place as an African country.

That is how cooperation became unjammed and we were able to hold this meeting today in Tunis and, before it, a similar one in Dakar.

Egypt is obviously both an Arab and an African country, and we feel that its presence could be useful in that cooperation. But it cannot play a part until its presence no longer presents difficulties.

[Question] As one example, will Egypt be admitted without any problems to the work of the meeting by Arab and African foreign ministers that will be held in Libya?

[Answer] Libya has said it would accept an Egyptian delegation. Libya has also offered to host the Arab-African meeting of foreign ministers, and it sees no objections to the presence of an Egyptian delegation.

[Question] The resumption of diplomatic and economic relations between an African country and Israel has violated the African consensus against Israel. Does the League of Arab States recommend a strategy for getting around these instances where a country breaks ranks?

[Answer] The Arab strategy is one of solidarity and fraternity with our African friends. We have no strategy for compelling them to do something. We leave things up to their friendly and fraternal judgment, and we appeal to their conscience because for us, the friendship and fraternity that underlie the current cooperation have never been a matter of barter. Our African brothers have the problem of Namibia and South Africa, and we have the problem of Palestine. We have not bartered our support for theirs. We think problems out differently: we feel that we have similar problems and that we, Africans and Arabs, have identical or concordant interests. It is therefore up to us to coordinate our actions in every area so that our harmony of interests can become an active force for facing up to external and internal challenges. Economic challenges are the major challenges of our time, and if we act in solidarity, we can carry more weight in ensuring that the dialogue between us and the advanced countries is a more balanced one. In that way, the so-called North-South dialogue might become unfrozen to the advantage of both parties.

Our relations with the Africans are therefore situated in an ethical framework. We deplored the resumption of relations between Zaire and Israel when it happened.

We have engaged in appropriate diplomatic action. We feel, however, that it is a matter of judgment. We leave it up to the conscience of each country, each government, and each chief of state.

We think we are correct in having confidence, because Zaire's example has so far not been followed by other African countries. We have reason to believe that solidarity is still very strong.

[Question] In a recent statement to an Arab weekly, Mr Secretary General, you set a deadline for the maintaining of peace by the Arab states: autumn of 1984. Do you establish a connection between that deadline and the upcoming presidential election in the United States?

[Answer] It seemed to me that in my interview with that newspaper, I said that the deadline should not be too restrictive. I feel that between now and next autumn, if nothing happens, the United States is going to be absorbed in its election campaign, and the U.S. President will have neither the time nor the opportunity to exert pressure on Israel. He will be thinking instead of the votes that will be lost by any possible stand he might take on the problem in the Middle East. So we will have to wait until the election campaign is over and until the new President--whether Reagan or someone else--has been in office for a year. If it is Reagan, he may make decisions, and that is why I feel that the Jewish lobby is going to work against the current President and that it is going to do so regardless of what the Reagan administration does.

The Israelis want to favor someone else who will already be thinking during his first term of running for a second and who will, therefore, try not to alienate Jewish feeling. So we will lose 1 year with the elections and 4 years with the new President's first term of office. This means that things are being put off indefinitely on Israel's terms. That is Begin's current strategy: it consists of playing for time and creating diversions. The affair in Lebanon was one of them.

[Question] You implied a while ago that the Arab countries have pushed for a politicization of the European Economic Community. How could that process be prolonged? And what do you think of Mitterrand's plan for a conference on the Western Mediterranean, concerning which certain countries have already expressed an unofficial opinion?

[Answer] As far as the EEC is concerned, I think we have done our European friends a service by enabling them to engage in joint political action with respect to the Middle East, something they have not done in connection with other problems.

It was the Middle East that primed the start of political action by the EEC. So we have played a positive role in that respect. I feel, however, that European political action can be much more important on the international stage. We have the impression that the Europeans have a restricted view of their strength. They think that the die is cast or that it will be cast by others--that is, by the two big powers.

We, on the contrary, feel that the Europeans have a number of not inconsiderable advantages. We recall that certain leaders--De Gaulle, for example--were ambitious to give their own countries and the European Community an international role. De Gaulle, for example, thought that France and Europe could open up a middle path between the two superpowers. And we feel that in fact, Europe can engage in very positive persuasive action leading to a decision by the United States to undertake the energetic action that the world expects of it to restore peace.

President Mitterrand's plan for a conference on the Western Mediterranean was well received by Tunisia and Morocco. In Algeria's case, we realized that certain questions remained. That is why, in the league, we refrain from taking a stand that does not reflect a consensus. In any action I undertake, I am always concerned to reflect a consensus--which, it must be admitted, is not always easy to discover.

I can say, however, that anything that may help protect the interests of our countries on the southern shore of the Mediterranean can only be judged in a positive manner. But it must always be contemplated within a larger framework. We welcomed the establishment of the Gulf Cooperation Council as a positive action, but within the framework of Arab solidarity, not as an isolated and isolating structure. And what might be accomplished someday along the same lines by the Maghreb countries would be judged in the same way.

[Question] What stand does the League of Arab States take on all the unions that have occurred on the basis of geography?

[Answer] There are two attitudes that must be combined. First, any geographical union is good in the sense that it brings different countries closer together. The other point of view, which is dialectically [as published] the opposite, holds that things that are the same must be linked and fused together first. It is necessary to try to reduce the reasons why brother peoples are separated. We have this double concern to bring together people who belong to the same civilization and those who belong to the same geographic area.

[Question] What do you think of the campaign being conducted by the Western press against the holding of the conference on Palestine at UNESCO in Paris?

[Answer] That campaign is being orchestrated by the Zionists, who believe that governments can be influenced.

We must react both energetically and calmly by pointing out that this is something desired by the United Nations and that it was not the Arabs who decided to hold the event.

We respect whatever international consensus decides, and we hope that all our friends in the world will do the same and continue to adopt the same attitude that they had when the decision was made by the international organization.

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CSO: 4519/180

CHLEF: OUTLOOK FOR YEAR 2000

Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 4 May 83 p 7

[Article by M'hammedi Bouzina]

[Text] Is the year 2000 so far off? Only 17 years separate us from the turn of the century. So many things have been dreamed for that milestone that seems so long in coming. And yet, we have only 17 years to go, the time of a childhood, the lifespan of an insect. We must work quickly. Chlef has set that date in order to win its wager. The period of a city planning master plan is 15 years. Already, we see the ambition and determination of a wilaya [governorate] that wants to go beyond a mere plan: It wants to beat time itself. "It is feasible and very possible," say Chlef's local leaders.

Development will not only involve the commune of Chlef or the final reconstruction of old El-Asnam, but the territory of the entire wilaya of Chlef. It would include the socioeconomic strategy of the wilaya in relationship to the vocations of the other wilayas and the determination to face a challenge for the future: predicting the next earthquake and reducing its effects to the maximum extent.

Three earthquakes have taken place in less than half a century: 1936, 1954 and 1980. El Asnam has been rebuilt three times and each earthquake resulted in more victims. What is the logical conclusion? Predicting the next tremor. This is another conclusion to which national technical organizations have come. But in fact, how does this city planning project for the region of Chlef and its future development look?

Regional Development: True Economic Vocation: Agriculture

The National Territorial Development Agency (ANAT, born of the reorganization of CADAT [Territorial Development Fund] and under the Ministry of Planning), with its engineers, technicians and sociologists, has made its analysis of the sectors of economic activity and come to the following conclusions.

Based on the fact that it is a region with great seismic activity and a valley with high agricultural yield (1/8 of all national production) it was observed that 30 percent of the communities have developed in the valley, to the detriment of the best agricultural land. Some 67 percent of the wilaya's population is "citified." In other words, the rural exodus is very advanced.

In addition, an imbalance that distorts any economic strategy exists between the size of the towns and cities. Six large cities have over 10,000 inhabitants, while 26 average-size towns have between 2,000 and 10,000. Some 63 towns have fewer than 2,000 inhabitants.

In addition, urban sprawl has crept along National Highway 4 (Algiers-Oran) and the railroad that parallels Highway 4, as well as along the Chlef Wadi.

The results are obvious: The Cheliff Valley plains are deserted. The towns are overcrowded, agriculture is underdeveloped and industrial projects are unstable. These projects often exist in the best farmland, as in the case of the Sly Wadi Cement Works, which has rendered hundreds of hectares unusable. In addition, there is the danger of earthquakes.

Since the basic problems are understood, the solutions are quite simple. First of all, "buffer zones" must be set up -- that is, stabilize people in new sites, while developing jobs to the maximum extent. This means developing the benchland of the Dahra hills and southern Chlef. Already, technical studies have resulted in a classification of four types of land:

- 1) the low benchland, where there would be intensive development of land;
- 2) so-called "secondary" benchland, where irrigation possibilities are not as great, whence the need for development of dry farming with some makeup irrigation, essentially meaning the development of grain and fruit trees;
- 3) high benchland, which is the land with the most water and which will be devoted to orchards; and 4) finally, the rugged land posing a drainage problem, to be developed starting in the year 2000.

How does the city planning program (in the strict sense of the term) look for zones to be developed?

#### **City Planning: City-Country Balance**

Based on the specific nature of the earthquake-prone region with agricultural potential, local officials and technical organizations have come to the same conclusion: the creation of three areas for future city planning, which will enable the wilaya to develop in a harmonious and balanced manner.

1 -- There will be gradual city planning in the Cheliff Valley. Control of the size of towns must be extremely strict. Actually, it is the cities that already exist that must be limited in size.

2 -- Controlled city planning will include zones with heavy seismic activity, situated on 2d and 3d class land.

3 -- Accelerated city planning will take in the benchland, particularly in the southern part of the valley. It is this third zone that will permit a balance of towns with economically viable areas.

These three variations of the urban master plan will naturally depend on the highway scheduled to cross the southern region of the wilaya by the year 2000.

## City of Chlef

Regarding the city of Chlef, all organizations involved have agreed on a plan far more vast and longer-term than a mere city planning program, for such programs are often outdated as soon as they are implemented. For Chlef, three plans are actually being used: 1) the city planning master plan for an average of 5 years, a short-term plan; 2) a community program, which will constantly evolve (unlike a master plan), thus becoming an inspiration or framework of reference for the master plan. Naturally, such a program must be drawn up jointly with the Ministry of Housing and City Planning and the Ministry of Planning. 3) a regional development plan, to take into consideration the very long-term socioeconomic possibilities of the wilaya.

Actually, this all responds to the need to link development of a city to its socioeconomic vocation.

The city of Chlef is geographically a hub and is therefore a privileged place for trade. Consequently, it must provide all activities of subcontracting, while retaining its agricultural vocation and providing the services linked with it.

Chlef Governor: "Major Concern: Next Earthquake"

The wali [governor] of Chlef, Rachid Aktouf, met with our reporter and discussed the future of the wilaya and its immediate vicinity.

The population of Chlef, capital of the wilaya, is now an estimated 120,000 inhabitants. A population increase of 4 percent will give us nearly 500,000 by the year 2000. We have decided to increase the density of the Chlef Valley to the maximum extent and no longer build within a radius of a kilometer on both sides of the Chlef Wadi. We shall base the development of the future city on the southern area of the Chlef Wadi (Sendjas region) and finally, we shall develop the benchland of the Dahra hills and the southern part of the region.

Concerning the second point, we are awaiting the results of the technical micro-zoning studies. These studies analyzing the nature of the entire territory of Chlef are of great importance (they sometimes go as far as 30,000 meters in depth -- that is, as far as the magma) and will make it possible to set up an Algerian earthquake code.

We cannot yet make a decision of strengthening the buildings saved from the 10 October quake because we do not yet have adequate technical standards.

In addition, it is sometimes more expensive to strengthen a building than to raze it and build a new one. It is a matter of cost.

Finally, the 1980 earthquake is over. We are now concerned about the next one because if El Asnam suffered four earthquakes in this century alone, it is logical and natural to expect another one. All of our efforts are aimed in that direction.

The experience of Chlef is unique. The fruits of all the work now being done will come in medium-range terms, perhaps 10 or 15 years. We shall reach the year 2000. It is not as far off as one thinks, that horizon that promises so many things!

ALGERIA

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON VIETNAMESE CP TALKS WITH FLN

LD121238 Algiers APS in English 1038 GMT 12 May 83

[Text] Algiers, 12 May (APS)--At the end of the visit paid by a delegation from the Vietnamese Communist Party (VCP) in Algeria between 4 and 11 May at the invitation of the FLN party a joint communique was released.

Dealing with the international situation, the FLN party and the Vietnamese Communist Party expressed their deep concern before the seriousness of the international tension, the increase of the aggressivity and the redeployment of imperialism forces and its allies, the resort to the policy of power, domination and hegemony, the relaunch of arms and the creation and the perpetuation of zones of tension, interference in local affairs of sovereign states, the resort to the [word indistinct], multiform pressures and (?attempted destabilization) of progressist regimes.

The actions aim at compromising the independence and the sovereignty of Third World countries, and to make them undergo effects of the crisis shaking the international economy, to reduce their development and cooperation efforts and to perpetuate the existing relations of domination and exploitation.

The FLN party and the Vietnamese Communist Party support any constructive initiative of progressist QNB democratic forces in the world aiming [as received] consolidating the process of detente in every people's interest, at safeguarding international peace and security. On another turn, they reiterated their unconditional support to the liberating combat of the Namibian people under their unique and legitimate representative the SWAPO and denounced the "Contact Group" maneuvers aiming at postponing the application of the UN Security Council 435/78 Resolution.

As they energetically condemn Pretoria's racialist regime which is perpetuating the apartheid policy. [Sentence as received]

The FLN party and the Vietnamese Communist Party expressed their unreserved support to the struggle of the South African people under the ANC leadership for the reinforcement of its liberty and dignity.

Examining the situation prevailing in North West Africa, the two parties reaffirmed their indefectible support to the Western Sahara people's heroic struggle, under the sponsorship of its unique and legitimate representative, the Polisario Front.

They launched an urgent appeal to Morocco and the Polisario Front to start the process leading to the just and lasting solution of this conflict through the peaceful way of negotiations.

The Vietnamese Communist Party appreciated Algeria's good neighbourliness with other countries of the continent, and noted with interest the reactivation of inter-Maghrebine relations and promising prospects, opened to the edification of the Arab Maghreb, which contributes to the reinforcement of the Arab nation unity and the African continent one as well as the cause of the national independence peace and social progress in the region.

The two parties examined with a particular attention the (?situation) in the Middle East whose last developments constitute a (?serious threat to international peace) and security and show dangers that imperialism is hanging over all the peoples of the region. They condemned the criminal and expansionist policy of the Zionist entity as well as massacres and repression of the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples.

CSO: 4500/210

POSSIBLE SHORTAGE OF NILE'S WATERS SEEN

Cairo UKTUBAR in Arabic No 335, 27 Mar 83 pp 32-33

/Article by Salwa Mutawa': "So That the Nile's Waters Are Not Squandered, Drop by Drop"/

/Text/ This whole Nile and we are talking of a shortage of water--a truth we do not fully grasp, yet which officials and experts have measured with figures. They know well that the Nile's waters are limited. So what shall we do? The belief has weakened that we can increase what we use of these waters. That belief is in the application of every drop of water in its appropriate place, in an appropriate manner.

Perhaps many do not know that the rate of wastage of the water used for irrigation has already reached an unbelievable level: it is now almost equivalent to the amount we hope to increase through projects in which the state will spend a fortune. Could this be because we are still irrigating our land in the same manner as our grandfathers? Or because agricultural land has extended over a greater area? Or is it because farmers have acquired the habit of wasting the water in the belief that when they put more water to the water they'll get a greater yield?

But is it true that the Nile's waters are limited?

The Minister of Irrigation, Mr 'Abd-al-Hadi Samaha says: "The sources of water in our country are restricted to two sources, the Nile and subsurface water. It is certain that there are studies which aim to discover other water sources besides these traditional ones, such as desalinization of sea water. Although relatively speaking, what has up to now been confirmed is that the costs of desalinization remain excessively expensive. Where it is permissible to attempt this is where drinking water insufficient for men's needs should be regulated in certain regions, but there it makes irrigation uneconomical up to now. It is true that science can make what is expensive today, cheap tomorrow, but up till now it has not been economically feasible to rely on ocean water desalinization. There are also rains. Egypt is considered an arid country with sparse rainfall. It is certain that rainfall rates are not reliable for the agricultural production out of which we hope to increase the people's food and support the national economy. All the service that rain can render is to continue to play its present role of watering the grazing plants living in some desert regions."

Therefore we have only the Nile and subsurface waters at our disposal to rely on as the two principal sources of water, and they are in the end the sole hope for expanding agriculture--which we must expand.

The proven yearly inflow of the Nile's waters that reach Egypt after the building of the High Dam is 55.5 billion cubic meters. One strange thing, we know from before that the total of the Nile's waters lost--from its headwaters until it reaches us--amounts to nearly 36 billion cubic meters. When we set up actual projects and after we disregard the natural losses already accounted for along the entire course of the Nile, one possible result is that we may be able to salvage 18 out of the 36 billion cubic meters of the waters now lost. When we have divided this total up with Sudan, Egypt's share comes to some 9 billion cubic meters which in the future may be increased. That is, it is expected that our annual inflow of water may become 64.5 billion cubic meters. For the subsurface waters, studies up till now have not defined precisely to what extent we can rely on these waters as a source. But, in short, what we can rely on currently from subsurface sources amounts to nearly 350 million cubic meters.

This is the total of what flows to us now; since we know that the amount of water needed for agriculture currently amounts to 49.7 billion cubic meters annually, then we finally can say: "Our sources of water are limited, therefore we must prudently use our irrigation waters one way or the other."

The question is: how should we be guided in the consumption of irrigation water? If we hear today about modern means of irrigation for different agricultural crops--spray irrigation, for example, or drip irrigation (that is, giving the plant its water requirements one drop at a time) we can thus ensure that we use every drop! Does this mean we are required to change the traditional manner of irrigation, i.e. surface irrigation, to this new method which the entire world has begun to adopt?

Eng 'Izz-al-Din 'Awadallah, chief of the governorates' irrigation sectors said: "It does not mean changing or developing the means of irrigation from the traditional means to the modern ones, such as spray or drip (irrigation), or that we forsake forever the traditional means. The world up till now continues to employ the traditional means of surface irrigation in more than 90 percent of agricultural lands. In America, for example, considered a model of the advanced agricultural country, they rely on the method of surface irrigation in more than 60 percent of their lands. At the same time results of experiments and studies have confirmed that we have achieved very high yields without our using the modern methods of irrigation, like spray or drip, and all this means that we are required to define the areas where it is possible to irrigate by traditional or non-traditional means.

"Defining the proper means of irrigation at the present depends on a number of factors, the most important of which is the kind of soil itself. When it is sandy, then spray or drip irrigation is appropriate. If it is heavy clay, then there is no substitute for surface irrigation.

"There is also the variety of waters used for irrigation. It is known that spray and drip irrigation of plants results in great damage to the plants if the proportion of salts in the irrigation water exceeds a certain level. Then there is the kind of plants. It is proper to use drip irrigation for citrus fruits for instance, but rice requires being submerged in water. Then there are the economies of the project itself, and then accounting for the cost of the irrigation system, all of which factors are what will in the end determine the most appropriate method. There's no doubt that a great development has occurred in the techniques of irrigation. In Nigeria we find that they employ the spray irrigation method for sugar cane cultivation. Naturally this method saves a great deal of water. At the same time we use the surface irrigation method for sugar, and many do not know that currently we cultivate not more than 100,000 feddans of Egyptian territory using the spray irrigation method.

"As for drip irrigation, it is being used presently only in an area of 20 feddans in the Wadi Natrun region as an experimental and study farm in preparation for introducing it to further regions. Along with all this it is certain that we are compelled to determine precisely on which lands in our fertile country we should employ traditional methods and on which we should use nontraditional methods.

"It is strange that not a single study has appeared in Egypt until now making comparison between the different methods of irrigation with the sole exception of the study undertaken recently by the national council for production. It presented a comparison between the traditional and non-traditional methods of irrigation and the economies of integrating them together. The importance of this study springs from the important fact which confirms that the time has already arrived for us to conserve every drop of water before we have a problem with the Nile waters--which do not exceed in total more than 55.5 billion cubic meters.

"The study exposes the merits and defects of each method and with regards to surface irrigation, we find that amongst its virtues is that it does not require the great investment costs when compared with other irrigation systems. This method enables us to employ waters with relatively elevated saline content. Then it is the sole method which can leech the soils effectively from salts, and in addition it conforms with the peasants' ability to build and maintain the surface irrigation network. The defects of surface irrigation are summed up by the fact that it is used on about 5 to 10 percent of the area of cultivated lands where it has exposed the soil to the dangers either of over-saturation or salinization. Further it requires levelling the land and that is a costly matter requiring time and skilled laborers.

"Since these are the defects of the surface irrigation method, perhaps I can include the great improvements made upon it which include the use of asbestos pipe instead of open canals, which decreases the loss of water through evaporation and absorption. Also among these are the lining of the water-channels and canals with impermeable material. Also, re-employing the surplus runoff water at the ends of the irrigation furrows. Also, automatically regulating the distribution of waters, or adding chemical fertilizers to the irrigation waters.

"Then when we address ourselves to spray irrigation, we will find that it is very much in need, in spite of the elevated costs, for the highly porous soils which are unsuited for distributing surface irrigation waters, as well as for unlevel lands or greatly sloped lands, and for lands with shallow soils where levelling would damage their fertility. The truth is that the spray irrigation system has a number of merits, including that it is possible by its means to regulate the amount of water to where it is appropriate with the land's capacity to retain water and moisture. Also, this system permits the use of mechanized agriculture over wide areas. The most important merit of spray irrigation is that it does not need the exact levelling of the land, a costly and strenuous task.

"Then there remains the system of drip irrigation. This system was already known in the beginning of the 1960's and through its means the plants are watered in the furrows by dripping water from tubes that let the water out drop by drop at a very slow rate, which may fluctuate between 2 to 8 liters per hour for each tube. These tubes are set into distribution pipes at a distance appropriate with the type of crop, and the soil is moistened since each tube is positioned to spread the water in all directions. The soil becomes saturated according to the setting (of the rate of) dripping or is reduced in its moisture by having the dripping tubes removed. The most important virtue of the drip irrigation method is that it is the method which gives the highest relative efficient use of water because of the small (evaporation or absorption) loss. It is the method which results in increased yields of many crops, especially vegetables and that is because it applies water in small continuous spurts which is more suitable to the plants. This method does not require levelling the land or the use of a system of averting the water. Finally it does not allow the growth of weeds or grasses except within the most restricted bounds. The defects of this method can be summed up in the high investment costs and the elevated maintenance costs. The openings of the drip tube are prone to clogging up, which may result in exposing the life of the crop to danger. Also, the drip irrigation system results in an increased proportion of salinity in the gaps between the drip tubing. This can occur between 3 and 7 years depending on the type of soil. However, at any event, another type of irrigation is needed to leech the soil of these salts. These are all the merits and defects of the methods of traditional and non-traditional irrigation. Beyond that remains the factor of cost. Which is cheaper, which more expensive--and it is certainly a crucial factor.

"As for the costs of surface irrigation we find that the land requires precise levelling which usually fluctuates in cost between 500 and 800 pounds per feddan. Then it requires the setting up of a network of watering channels which perhaps costs 30 pounds per feddan or 210 pounds in the event that these channels should be lined, or 450 pounds in the case that concrete conduit is employed, or 710 pounds if expanded concrete conduits are employed. But it is necessary to consider that the use of concrete conduit will add three percent to the cultivated area of a plot, and expanded concrete conduits will add five percent. Then beyond that this system needs a network of drainage ditches specially for each feddan, costing from 191 pounds and perhaps rising to 230 pounds if covered drainage ditches are used. It should be remembered

as well that using covered drainage ditches can add seven percent to the area of the cultivable land. Beyond this there remains the costs of maintenance which do not exceed two percent of the total value of setting up the network. These are then the costs and expenses of setting up a surface irrigation system.

"As for spray and drip irrigation we find that the costs of equipment and installation amount to 750 to 800 pounds in the case of a fixed spray irrigation system per feddan. In the case of semi-fixed irrigation the costs per feddan vary between 500 and 650 pounds. In the case of the axial spray irrigation system a feddan costs from 800 to 900 pounds. For longitudinal sprayers it costs from 600 to 800 pounds.

"Drip irrigation costs per feddan from 750 to 850 pounds in addition to the costs of maintenance which usually come to about one percent of the costs of installation. The operating costs run between 30 to 50 pounds per feddan per year. Then there's the expenses of the electric power used and that depends on the amount of water used and the price of a kilowatt of electricity itself, with the current price being counted at a base level of 20 millimes per kilowatt/hour for the Lands Cultivation Companies, 32 millimes for the investment companies and the cooperative unions, all being subsidized prices since the actual price is 72 millimes. The significant fact is that it is clear, after laying all of these figures out, that the costs of levelling the land represents the greatest expenditure in the case of employing the surface irrigation method, while the costs of energy represent the greatest portion of the costs of using the non-traditional methods. It is certain, after all this, that the system of drip irrigation can be introduced to lands cultivated with fruits and vegetables where greater yield can offset the higher expenses of installing the system.

"It is also certain that it is possible to introduce many improvements into the traditional irrigation method, and it is true that we need to manufacture the spray and drip irrigation equipment here in Egypt.

"It is certain that before any of this becomes a reality we need to regard diligently the problem of what irrigation system to apply so that the Nile's waters are not squandered, drop by drop."

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CSO: 4504/299

INTERVIEW WITH MINISTER OF ECONOMY

Cairo AKHIR SA'AH in Arabic No 2527, 30 Mar 83 pp 4-7

/Interview with Dr Mustafa Sa'id, minister of economy, by Muhammad Wajdi Qandil: "Mubarak's Trip to the Far East, What Do We Want from China and Japan? A Candid Dialogue About the Problems of the Egyptian Economy. Why Egypt's Debts Are Not Dangerous; No Stagantion or Contraction in the Market, But a Correction," date and place not specified/

/Text/ The Egyptian initiative is going to the Far East this time. Specifically, towards China, Japan, North Korea and Indonesia. President Husni Mubarak is going on a long trip, if measured by the vast distances to be covered. But, it is a fleeting trip if measured by the short amount of time it will take. Above all else, it is a necessary and required trip, if it is measured by the political and economic goals desired from it.

However, why is President Mubarak going to the Far East and the countries of the rising sun? What does Egypt want from China and Japan for example?

At the outset, we must understand an important fact, which is that the world has become small and interdependent, despite the distances, continents and oceans.

International interests and political and economic relations have become intertwined and complementary, since it is impossible for any major power to live alone and shut itself up behind its borders. The European Common Market, Opec, and regional organizations, like the Organization of African Unity, are current and representational examples of this interdependence and the drawing together of international interests. How about the case of a developing nation like Egypt, which is nearly emerging from the bottleneck, and is trying to overcome the stranglehold of economic problems, attempting to achieve growth in its country, and build its national economy in the midst of difficult challenges and while confronting unexpected crises, such as the decline in oil prices?

How about the case of having an ambitious 5-year development plan, whose implementation depends on investments of some 26 billion pounds from the public sector and investments of some 8.5 billion from the private sector? There are other foreign investments and loans needed to share in this plan and its agricultural, industrial and production projects.

In such a case as this, and in light of these circumstances, it is incumbent upon the Egyptian initiative to be active and diverse, which is compatible with the economic interests and the development plan's requirements.

Accordingly, the longrange viewpoint, with a look at the future, requires the Egyptian economy to broaden its horizons. While Husni Mubarak is going to the Far East this time, he would like to open the door for this yellow giant, who stands ready in the far east of Asia to take a place and a role in the international production race. All indications point to the fact that it will outdistance Western Europe during the next 10 years.

Mubarak's trips have two aspects, a political aspect and an economic aspect.

The political side employs the new Egyptian strategy, moving in all directions--since it should not be confined to one circle, but should penetrate many circles, from Western Europe and the United States to Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, to the Nonaligned World and the OAU, and to the Far East where the yellow giant "crouches," ready for the /industrial/ production race of the age with Europe. That is after it has smashed the barrier of technological monopoly, since China for example has exploded a nuclear bomb and Japan has penetrated the barrier of technological, industrial progress.

This Egyptian initiative is aimed at affirming national independence, and not tying Egypt to any specific group of bloc. The goal of the Egyptian strategy is to have good and reasonable relations with international powers from the West to the Far East. The more Egypt's international stature grows, the more influential its role becomes and the more respect and friendship it has.

As for the economic side, it consequently is tied to the political side. There is no doubt that the political goal is used to serve the economic goal, in order to exploit this initiative and its results and fruits. Politics and economics are two faces of one coin these days.

I would like to say that Egypt is in need of huge investments to finance the development plan, and needs joint projects with the bottle in the Far East, from India to China and Japan. In order that the new economic policy can be implemented, in terms of increasing exports, limiting imports and directing them, obtaining credit facilities from numerous sources and on the best terms, the Egyptian initiative is going to the Far East, just as it previously went to the West and the United States.

At this point, we open the candid dialogue with Dr Mustafa al-Sa'id, the minister of the economy. We had a long session with him in his office, which lasted until midnight. His conversation was filled with enthusiasm and supported by statistics, which frequently made the point better than words.

/Question/ How will the Egyptian economy benefit from the trip to the Far East? What does Egypt specifically want from China and Japan?

/Answer/ There is no disagreement among economic experts over the fact that the Far East area now has an economic importance and weight that will increase over the next 10 years.

These new Far Eastern super powers have rapidly taken their place on the economic map, and political as well, and it is expected that the volume of production in the Far Eastern countries will surpass the production of Western European countries in the near future. China, Japan, India and Indonesia form a production bloc that will become influential in the world economy during the next 5 years. Therefore, this region has become important to all developing nations that wish to increase their foreign trade and open outlets for new economic relations.

It would be advantageous, from the strategic standpoint, for us to start now to build bridges to that region and increase cooperation with it, by virtue of the fact that it has become an increasingly productive power. If we were to look at the chart of Egyptian relations with China and Japan, for example, what would we find?

With China: Economic relations were governed by a trade agreement. However, we have noted recently that the treaty is limited to trade relations between the two countries. Therefore, we have sent an Egyptian economic mission, immediately before President Mubarak's trip, to Beijing in order to negotiate a new agreement. At the same time, and in light of the discussions with Chinese Premier Zhao during his recent visit to Cairo, an agreement was reached to permit trade at free market prices, in addition to the trade agreement. This will allow the private sector to carry out commercial operations with China. There are other economic cooperation agreements, which Dr Wajih Shindi, minister for international investment and cooperation, is pursuing.

With Japan: Egypt wants to establish some joint projects. It should be noted that the size of Japanese investments in Egypt are small in comparison with the huge Japanese investments in the countries of South East Asia. At the same time, we would like to attract Japanese tourists. There are thousands of these tourists going to Europe through Athens and Rome, but they do not come to Cairo. It should be possible to attract a portion of those tourists.

Trade relations existing between Egypt and Japan are unbalanced, because we import considerably more from them than we export. Statistics show the size of the commercial exchange between the two countries in 1981 as approximately \$1,004 million, while the trade deficit increases to Egypt's disadvantage, as a result of the increase in Japanese imports. What is needed is to correct this situation through encouraging Japanese capital to come into joint projects, preferably those in the 5-year plan.

#### The Cause of the Trade Deficit

[Question] What is the extent of the effect of this new trend on the Egyptian economy? Will opening doors in the Far East help us to get out of our bottleneck, especially in this economic crisis that is choking the whole world following the decline in oil prices?

[Answer] Certainly, this new initiative will open outlets for the Egyptian economy, so that we can confront our difficult problems.

We must take a careful look at the basic group of problems of the structure of the Egyptian economy, so that we can understand what solutions are required:

1. There is the problem of a general budget deficit.
2. There is the problem of a shortfall in the balance of payments.
3. There is the problem of an imbalance between commerce and industry and agriculture, resulting in a disparity in the economic structure.

In my opinion, these are the issues that dominate the Egyptian economy, and one cannot deal with all the other problems, wages, subsidies, the decline in the value of the pound to the dollar, without dealing with the roots, because the defects of our economy are presented in those three points.

Let us take as an example the general budget deficit for last year (1982-1983). It was approximately 4.7 billion pounds. We were able to cover about 3.2 billion pounds of that total deficit through the yield from investment certificates and pension and insurance funds, and through foreign loans. The remaining 1.5 billion pounds was covered through borrowing from Egyptian banks, basically, by issuing new bank notes.

Unless this structural defect is corrected, it will be difficult to meet the resulting effects. This defect is also accompanied by inflation and rising prices.

In order for us to deal with the problem of prices and inflation, we must reduce the deficit in the general budget. In order for us to counter the problem of the value of the Egyptian pound, we must overcome the problem of the shortfall in the balance of payments. The agricultural and industrial sectors must be put into balance with the trade sector, so that the necessary alternative goods required for local consumption can be produced instead of importing them from abroad, as well as increasing the volume of exports.

Accordingly, the entire issue revolves around these three basic elements.

Of course, the large deficits in the general budget and the balance of payments is due to our consuming much more than what we produce.

When we take the problem of a shortfall in the balance of payments, we find that the basic cause is the deficit in the trade balance. The shortfall in the balance of payments reached 2,000 million pounds. This year it will be reduced to 1,500 million pounds, because the prices of imports of basic consumer goods required for Egypt, such as wheat, sugar, tea and coffee beans have declined considerably worldwide.

The policy of guiding what is imported, which we are pursuing at this stage, has been reflected in the reduction of the degree of pressure on imports. Moreover, the policy of encouraging exports has led to the emergence of positive effects, especially with regard to agricultural goods. Consequently, our exports of cotton this year are greater than in past years.

As for oil, its revenues will be reduced in the remaining months of the fiscal year, from March to June, by about \$245 million, as a result of the reduction of Opec and world market prices.

#### How Can the Oil Prices be Countered?

/Question/ However, how can we counter this unexpected reduction in oil revenues? What are the proposed alternatives, especially after the rumors going about regarding an increase in the prices?

/Answer/ This matter is absolutely not likely, especially if we were to keep the people /consumers/ in mind.

It would not be logical to raise prices as an alternate solution to the decrease in oil income. This situation could be met through pressure on expenditure, control of the prices of imports, and encouraging the export of domestic goods, from agricultural and industrial production.

We must take into account the fact that this decline in oil income was unexpected. Therefore, more decisive and realistic measures are required. The people must understand the facts of the situation. We are not saying that belts have to be tightened, and we are not saying increase prices, but it is necessary for the people to feel responsibility and to share in carrying their burdens one way or another.

One must not play down the size of the problem stemming from the decline of oil prices, because it is a fact and will have its effects not only on Egypt but also on the entire world. Even the oil states have begun to reconsider their growth plans and expenditures. Therefore, we must limit imports, and specifically consumer goods, and we must increase the volume of exports.

However, we shall find ourselves facing a difficult situation, and we shall be forced to reduce the rate of growth and the volume of investments.

It is enough for us to know that the basic source of the deficit in the balance of payments is the imbalance between imports and exports. Egypt imports about \$8.5 billion, whereas we do not export more than \$4 billion. The difference represents the shortfall, and it amounts to \$4.5 billion.

#### Egyptians' Remittances and Canal Revenue

/Question/ I would still like to concentrate on the decline of oil prices and the effect of that on Egypt. What is the extent of that on the sources of free currencies, such as the Suez Canal revenue and Egyptian remittances from abroad? And without our drawing a picture that would obscure the facts of the situation?

/Answer/ I agree with you in drawing attention to the decline of oil prices, because undoubtedly it will be reflected on the Egyptian economy from various angles:

1. This decline means a shortfall in Egyptian oil revenues in foreign currencies. As I said, the estimates in the remaining months up to June are \$245 million whereas the shortfall next year will reach \$500 million. Consequently, the taxes collected on the sale of oil will decline, and that is the direct effect.

2. This decline could be reflected in the transit fees for the Suez Canal. The annual canal income fluctuates between \$900 million and \$1 billion. It could also be reflected on the Sumed line (oil transportation services). However, I want to make it clear that the decline in prices, as such, will not directly affect the canal income. However, the influential element is the possibility of the existing crisis in the oil markets being linked with the decline of production in the oil fields of the Gulf area and Saudi Arabia.

Saudi Arabian production alone, in the recent past, has reached 12 million barrels per day. Before the recent Opec crisis, it had been reduced to 6 million barrels per day. There is now talk about the possibility of reducing production to 4 or 2.5 million barrels a day. Consequently, that would affect the number of tankers passing through the canal, and would be reflected in a reduction of revenues.

3. This decline could affect the size of remittances from Egyptians living abroad. These remittances are connected with the number of Egyptians working in the Arab countries. That number is also connected with the number of development projects and production projects in the region. The question is: To what extent will that decline affect the projects in the oil nations? The question still is not clear, but these projects and their ramifications must be pursued very carefully, so that we are not surprised by a reduction in these remittances.

Question / The American press has expressed concern over this question. They estimate that there are in the Arab oil states more than 2 million Egyptian workers. In Iraq alone there are about 1½ million, most of which are from peasant stock. There are about 250,000 in Saudi Arabia and about 300,000 in Libya. The remittances of these Egyptians amount to more than \$1 billion annually.

In an editorial of the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, it said that ultimately, and with the decline of oil profits in the Middle East over the years and not just months, it is certain that the Egyptian workers will be affected. In 1981, when Libya began to feel the economic pinch, which Western Europe and the United States imposed upon it, more than 30,000 Egyptian workers lost their jobs. Economists warn that, at some time the Arab oil states may be forced into a difficult situation, such as what happened in Nigeria, that is, the expulsion of foreigners.

Answer / This viewpoint might have been bruited about more than necessary. However, in light of all the considerations, we must expect that development projects in those countries will not be of the same size as in previous years.

Therefore, we must rethink our policies regarding foreign currencies and their sources, so that the basic challenge, once again, is to increase the exports of agricultural and industrial goods and to limit imports.

Egypt is no different from other states, which means that if we compare our economic circumstances with nations in the same circumstances, such as India, Pakistan and Indonesia, we find that the rate of increase of the exports of these countries in terms of domestic goods, exclusive of oil, is not less than nine percent.

Whereas Egypt's exports, during the past 7 years, have absolutely not increased at all, except for oil. We export about \$4 billion, of which \$3 billion is oil and \$1 billion is all the other products.

I do not want to make a comparison with Israel, but it is sufficient to know that its exports are worth about \$7 billion, including fruits and vegetables and other industrial products. It is also enough to know that it exports to the European Common Market alone fruits and vegetables worth about \$1,900 million per year, whereas Egypt's exports of fruits and vegetables to the whole world only amounts to no more than \$100 million!

#### Where Did the Foreign Currency Go?

Question It is clear that the imbalance in the balance of payments was caused by a condition of "overconsumption," which destroyed the market and gobbled up most of the annual foreign currency income. How can the balance between exports and imports be restored, so that the shortfall does not eat up the revenue from the canal and tourism?

Answer My friend, the way is wide open before us to increase exports, but we have not concentrated on that before. During the past 7 years, we have received large amounts of foreign currency, but we did not use it well, and frittered it away on consumer goods and in showcase projects. It also went into the pockets of those looking for quick profits. We did not try to use it to create constant and expanding production capacity in Egypt. Consequently, investors concentrated on trade and ignored agriculture and industry, to such a degree that imports increased by some 35 percent.

Thus, the Egyptian economy was wide open; millions in foreign currency poured into it, on the one hand, while being frittered away on importing consumer goods on the other. The only beneficiaries were the foreign banks themselves, which did not attempt to share in growth projects. Accordingly, the serious imbalance appeared in the Egyptian economy.

Consider for instance that trade was increased 14 percent, while industry only increased 6 percent and agriculture 3 percent. This was the momentous mistake made by those responsible for economic policy in Egypt during the years of liberal consumerism.

## Egypt's Loans Are Not Dangerous

Question There is talk going around from time to time about "Egypt's debts" or foreign loans, which amount to about \$19 billion. The installments and interest accrued on them for 1983 is about \$1.9 billion, according to American estimates.

Do these debts or loans constitute a danger to Egypt? Do they affect Egypt's economic reputation? Is it necessary to borrow more from the nations of the Far East and elsewhere to meet the needs and requirements of the 5-year plan?

Answer Using all the objective measurements, I can say that the Egyptian government's loans, or Egypt's debts, have not reached a dangerous stage, for two basic and objective reasons:

1. The percentage of debt service, that is the installments and interest accrued each year, relative to the value of exports, services and other sources of foreign currency, is still within safe limits. So long as it does not exceed 25 percent, it has not as yet entered into a dangerous stage. However, if the percentage of debt service, that is, the payment of installments and interest, increased over the value of foreign currency obtained, the matter would then become serious and a cause for concern. Egypt is still at a percentage of 17 or 18 percent.

The amount of the loans does not exceed 13.5 billion pounds, i.e., about \$17 billion. The annual amount of installments and interest is 1.2 billion.

2. The majority of these loans are "governmental." This means that they are between the Egyptian government and other governments, and not banking facilities or foreign banks. If payment is late, bankruptcy is declared, as is the case with regard to the loans of Mexico, Argentina, and the nations of Latin America and South East Asia, usually from American banks. Governmental loans have less pressure and more security and guarantees than banking facilities, carrying high interest and strict terms. This is because governmental loans are generally bound by political considerations, and are largely longterm and have specific facilities.

I would like to say that the Egyptian economy still has the capacity to absorb more loans, and that there is still an advantage to obtaining new loans on favorable terms. According to the 5-year plan, we expect an increase in the size of loans from 13.5 billion pounds to 16.5 billion pounds by the end of the plan.

The important point is that the capacity to accommodate still exists. However, what is wanted is the best use of these loans. The Egyptian economy can absorb more without danger. Therefore, we have taken into account increasing the loans by about 3 billion. This amount will be used in investment projects that have been specified in the plan, which will give us increased production capability, enabling us to increase exports at a rate of 10 percent a year.

Clearly, the size of the loans--or debts--will increase, but its ratio to the value of exports, and the obtaining of foreign currency, will decrease from 17 percent to 15.5 percent. This point has been ignored by many, even though it is basic and vital.

With the increase in loans, the national income will increase, the volume of the total production of the Egyptian economy will increase, and the exports and sources of foreign currency will increase, at a larger rate than the rate of borrowing.

In this case, the ratio of debt servicing will decrease. This means the reduction of installments and interest. The ratio of loans to the national income will be 54 percent, instead of the 62 percent it is now.

The situation, therefore, in the new plan: Loans do not constitute a danger to the Egyptian economy, nor will they reach the point of bankruptcy, or inability to pay. Implementing of projects and increasing investments will compel us to resort to more borrowing from multiple sources, but with full confidence in our economic position.

An observation: Israel's debts have reached \$26.7 billion. Installments and accrued interest amount to \$15.2 billion. The Soviet Union's debts amount to \$23 billion, with interest accruing in 1983 of \$12.2 billion!

#### Stagnation in the Market, What is the Truth?

Question After the recent measures taken by the government to correct the economic course and to control the economic rhythm in accordance with the plan, there was some talk that there was a condition of "stagnation" in the market, and that these measures had resulted in a contraction or shrinkage in the movement of trade and investment. Frankly, capital that had been used in trade during the past few years had been curtailed. It is said in Port Sa'id for example that the free zone is suffering from stagnation, and that there are some investors who have withdrawn their investments--one example was 'Addas--and that there are other projects that have stopped in midstream, as a result of banks ceasing to finance on an open-ended basis. Moreover, commercial movement began to contract after the doors were shut on quick profits from liberal consumerism. The question is: What is the truth regarding this stagnate condition? What are its causes? Is there in fact a contraction in the Egyptian economy?

Answer I was in fact expecting this question, so that I could clarify the facts.

I have a great many reservations about the rumors of stagnation in the Egyptian market. Why?

Because the Egyptian economy does not suffer from stagnation. The fact of the matter is that it suffers from increased buying power, if it is compared with the increase in volume of production, because the amount of cash in Egypt

during the past year, for example, increased by about 43 percent, while the amount of production increased only by about 8 percent. The disparity between the two is certainly reflected in increased prices.

If this situation continues, it will be dangerous for the Egyptian economy. What can we do?

We must certainly bring down the increase in the amount of money and absorb part of it. In accordance with the plan, the goal is to make this increase only 20 percent. This does not mean that we are in a state of stagnation, because the amount of money will still be 20 percent, while the increase in production will not be more than 8 or 9 percent.

By all objective measurements, we find that we are still pursuing an expansionist policy in the Egyptian economy, but in a logical undangerous way.

At the same time, we are trying to reduce the pressures of inflation, so that a price explosion does not happen. We are still pursuing this expansionist policy, by maintaining an increase in the amount of money at a higher percentage than the amount of production!

Moreover, the plan aims at directing credit to the industrial and agricultural sectors more than to trade. We will not increase the amount of commercial credit by more than one percent per month, so that some balance will return to the balance of payments, after the serious imbalance that existed during the past 7 years, as a result of freeing ourselves from importing from abroad and the subsequent drain on foreign currencies.

At the same time that we are reducing buying power and limiting the amount of available money, we will encourage the transfer of credit and investment to the industrial and agricultural sectors. Over the long haul, this will be in the interests of trade.

Naturally, the commercial sector will feel a temporary constriction from that, and some will bruit it about that there is stagnation in the market.

However, we must certainly take this stance, because the situation now is different in light of the emergency changes, in terms of the reduction of oil prices and the weakening in the foreign currency situation. What we are doing is for the benefit of commerce and out of anxiety over the future of the Egyptian economy.

Therefore, the fact is that there is no stagnation, it is a false stagnation in the minds of some, but there is a correction to the reality of the Egyptian economy and a control over its rhythm, so that we can redress the imbalance and restore the balance between trade, industry and agriculture. If they call that "stagnation," we welcome it, so long as it strengthens the Egyptian economy and corrects the imperfect situation! I would like to say that there is no less than 500 million pounds in the banks of the public sector earmarked for credit for the industrial and agricultural sectors.

The door is open for all to share in that and to enter into these projects. These banks are prepared to lend money at less than 13 percent. The invitation is there for all businessmen to come into industry and agriculture, to help the Egyptian economy and to understand the facts of the situation and the public welfare. Where then is the economic stagnation? What is this talk, when more than 8 billion pounds has been earmarked in the plan for the private sector?

At this point, the picture has become clear. There is no ambiguity and it is factual and aimed at the future. The bottom line is: Egypt does have loans and debts, but it is not bankrupt. Egypt is a poor and developing nation, but it is not unable to pay its obligations and its loan installments. Read the interview again from the beginning!

7005  
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## LITERACY, FAMILY PLANNING LECTURE PROVIDED IN ARMY

Cairo MAYU in Arabic 7 Mar 83 p 4

[Article: "The Experience Started Quietly But Its Results Are Amazing! Fifteen Thousand Soliders of the Central Security Forces Learned in Two Years!"]

[Text] The experiment started quietly but its results are amazing! The experiment to eliminate the illiteracy of the central security forces has achieved success in the range of 90 percent and after only six months, the program's time limit, the soldier has reached the fourth primary grade, and is able to read and write. Sixty percent of the soldiers who have undergone this experience continued their educational studies, and the rest of them started working on typewriters. All this took place within a simple plan, and with normal means using people liable for public service.

The central security forces were able to benefit from their capabilities to the maximum, by seriousness, organization, discipline, and the belief in the seriousness of the aim. It was possible to eliminate the illiteracy of 15 thousand soldiers in only two years.

All of them had the desire to learn. One of them said taht he was very embarrassed when he had to ask someone to read for him a letter. A second one said with great enthusiasm "I want to make up for what I missed and it's a lot." A third one wants to read the newspaper and hear the news and understand it and know what is going on in the world around him. All of them look forward to knowledge and among them--in the educational field--prevails the team spirit. Al-Azhar preachers participate in teaching the soldiers in the field of preaching and guidance; there are competitions to discover the abilities of the soldiers to memorize the Holy Qur'an. The best ones receive awards and incentives. The outstanding ones in education carry on. After primary they go to elementary, then to secondary and even to University.

But the means must be available first. Is it logical to distribute 200 books to 1,000 students?

The officer in charge of training and responsible for eliminating illiteracy among the central security forces, Maj 'Abd-al-Latif al-Badini, said that, until now, there has not existed in Egypt a complete and true plan to

eliminate illiteracy. The project of eliminating illiteracy all over the Republic which the ministry of education is handling, has not achieved the required success in spite of the availability of many studies and experiences in that field. In my opinion, the lack of success is not due to the negligence or failure of those handling the project but to the one who is exposed to literacy training, for the following reasons:

- Methods of teaching in the villages
- Lack of means of those teaching compulsory education
- Non-response of the students
- Lack of seriousness of those performing the teaching
- Lack of need of government employment.

At the same time, the group in which it is possible to determine the true number of illiterates is the army and the central security forces and this is the opportunity of which we should avail ourselves if we want to eliminate or reduce illiteracy. The percentage of soldiers who come to us who are illiterate is almost 100 percent and they spend three years with us. Before we can erase their illiteracy, there is one important step and that is a medical check-up, then their treatment, and some serious cases have to be referred to al-Ma'adi military hospital. In case the sick one does not respond to the treatment, then he is rejected and the formalities for the refusal do not take more than three months. Once we are sure of the health condition of the soldier, the second step is to get rid of his illiteracy and truly the soldier in the central security forces responds greatly to the studies to wipe out his illiteracy. Thanks to the discipline, organization and seriousness in the courses, we have reached a success of about 90 percent and the soldier, after a period of six months, which is the program's period, reaches the fourth primary grade and becomes able to read and write.

Classes for non-return to illiteracy. Examples happen and recur.

After completion of the six months' program to eliminate illiteracy, some soldiers, because of lack of practice in reading and writing, forget what they have learned and become illiterate again. That is why we establish classes to avoid the return of the soldiers to illiteracy once again, and these classes are held for two or three months, depending on the condition of the candidates.

Some of the soldiers try to improve their reading and writing by going to mosques where there are libraries containing religious books and they try to read newspapers and magazines, and all these are endeavors to improve their abilities. It is true that they cannot read fluently, but by numerous endeavors they become able to read well.

#### Memorizing the Holy Qur'an

Some soldiers enter the private library in their own division or the mosque's library, and try to read some surah from the Holy Qur'an. Some preachers from al-Aqsa visit the central security forces and preach and guide them

to memorize the Holy Qur'an, and the one who is outstanding receives from Maj Gen 'Abd-al-Rahman al-Farmawi an award or a financial reward which the brigadier general pays out of his own pocket as no such reward is provided for. Furthermore, some incentives are given to the diligent soldiers such as summer trips to Alexandria or internal trips in Cairo to visit historical places, or the zoo, or the Citadel.

#### Classes for the intelligent ones!

During the literacy program some intelligent ones appear who are more advanced than their colleagues and these represent about 60 percent of the students. They continue to study until they obtain their primary diploma. Some pursue their studies until they obtain their preparatory diploma, then they continue until University. The others, some 30 percent, try to learn a skill which relies on reading and writing such as typing, and this skill is taught by management to enable them to pass the literacy test.

#### Method of Education

Maj Hamdi Sha'ban, director of public relations, says that there are 240 soldiers in every department who are being helped to eliminate illiteracy by persons liable for public service and morale officer and in every section 48 appointees teach Arabic for 3 days and mathematics for 3 days alternately, and the exam at the expiration of the program takes place through the Education Department of the Ministry of Education.

But what is the best way to eliminate the soldiers illiteracy?

The way as proposed by Maj 'Abd-al-Latif al-Badini depends on three means:

The first means or way is through the assignment of male and female social workers.

The second way is through watching special TV programs on the elimination of illiteracy, and the officer responsible for their moral guidance will elucidate and explain on TV.

The third way relies on the experience of Dr 'Abd-al-Dayim al-Ansari (Key for Reading) in which the elimination of illiteracy depends on simple and cheap means.

This experiment to eliminate illiteracy has had, in addition to eliminating the illiteracy of the soldiers, several positive advantages, of which:

- It has demonstrated the spirit of cooperation between the officers at various levels and among the soldiers.
- It has developed the interest of the soldier in learning.
- The elimination of illiteracy for the soldier is an opening for him out of his limited sphere.
- The experiment has proved that the male and female social workers can realize this success by offering organization and discipline.

If the means were available.

Maj 'Abd-al-Latif al-Badini says that "I am achieving 90 percent through the limited means at hand because the supplies given by the Ministry of Education of books and pamphlets are inadequate. If the means that are allotted to other areas were given to us, I could achieve 100 percent. Is it logical to distribute 200 books to 1,000 students?

The soldier who is reported for lack of discipline or organization is severely punished. On the other hand, the soldier who is diligent receives a reward for his diligence in the form of a full vacation or organized trips.

The same thing applies to the male and female public service workers. The diligent and organized ones are paid for their diligence but those who are not they probably will not be given a certificate for completion of public service work, and this is the difference between us and other departments because those who do public service duty here are disciplined and work hard.

#### Lessons in family planning.

Maj Muhammad Madhat Abu Hasan, the general supervisor of the illiteracy program in the Ahmand Shawqi section for central security, says that the matter does not stop at eliminating the illiteracy of the soldiers in central security but goes beyond that to lessons in preaching and guidance through professors sent from al-Azhar who teach the soldiers and who also teach family planning to the soldiers in central security especially since 95 percent of these soldiers are peasants who need such lessons; and from his point of view, advertising for family planning should start here if we want to succeed because the military enjoys discipline which rarely exists elsewhere in society, and the elimination of illiteracy within central security helps in the response to whatever they are taught.

First Lieutenant Yahya Tawfiq 'Uwaydah, one of the supervisors of the plan, thinks that the best place for those liable for public service is in the plan to eliminate illiteracy and this is a national and patriotic act which is not less than military service.

We have to emphasize the distribution of female public service workers to literacy projects because experiments have proven, especially with us, that female social workers are more competent to achieve successful results in the elimination of illiteracy and they have proven their outstanding ability with respect to the male workers in compulsory education.

#### Entertainment for the soldiers

Entertainment, as Capt Muhammad Jamal al-Ansari says, is very necessary to achieve good results. In the Ahmad Shawqi sector there are 870 soldiers in literacy classes and 200 more study through T.V. literary programs, and during the programs, literacy officers stand near the T.V. to help explain

to eleven soldiers. We thank God that eleven soldiers here respond eagerly to the studies on literacy. They also have programs to watch movies and plays because these soldiers are a national wealth and might be needed in difficult moments in all fields, and that is why we have taught them the various letters and especially we have trained them in working in bakeries because we lack manpower there.

To avoid return once more to illiteracy

The officers working in the literacy field do a follow-up on the soldier after he leaves military service so that he does not return to illiteracy once more. It is true that they learn the letters which help them to continue improving their abilities to read and write but this is not enough because the opportunity is not available to all of them.

That is why the ministry of education has to take care of everyone who has finished his military service by giving him small doses to refresh his memory instead of letting him go back to illiteracy again and losing all the efforts made so far.

12284  
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SURVEY REVIEWS INCIDENCE, CONSEQUENCES, PATTERNS OF BUILDING COLLAPSE

Cairo AL-AHRAM AL-IQTISADI in Arabic No 741, 28 Mar 83 pp 12-19

Article by Jamal Zayidah: "The National Assembly Discusses the Collapse of Buildings"

Text At the outset, the reader might imagine that we are still living in the fifties. However, in reality, we decided to put the title in this way so that everyone who has been indicted in the case of the building collapse will remember that this is not a new problem in our society, but that the discussion of it began in the fifties. At that time, when 'Abd-al-Latif al-Bughadadi was chairing the assembly, the National Assembly gave a large portion of its time to studying the problem, discussing its causes and seeking to remedy it, in the wake of the collapse of the famous Nile Building, when the member Muhyi-al-Din Ahmad Abu-al-'Izz presented to the minister of municipality and village affairs with a question on the reasons why the Nile Building had collapsed and how the landowner had been allowed to construct a building in the air space of the building that had been destroyed.

For this reason, we thought it appropriate to publish the text of the discussion of this problem, in the minutes of the 32nd session on 16 December 1957 and the minutes of the 35th session on 25 December 1957.

Minutes of the 32nd Session

C. A question directed to the minister of municipal and village affairs by the member Muhyi-al-Din Ahmad Abu-al-'Izz, whose text is:

What are the reasons that led to the Nile Building incident? Did the owner of the building have a building permit, and, if he did not, how was it that the owner of this building could construct this enormous building?

What measures does the ministry follow in this sort of case?

Could the minister present a detailed report on this building, with the names of the engineers who were in charge of supervision over this area?

How was this landowner permitted to construct a building in the air space of the building that was destroyed?

The chairman: The member Mr Muhyi-al-Din Abu-al-'Izz, who has presented this question, had to excuse himself and be absent from this session, but, since Mr 'Abd-al-Khalil 'Amr presented a question in this regard also, the answers to these questions will be combined.

Mr Hasan 'Amir: I am in favor of this view.

D. A question directed to the minister of municipal and village affairs by the member Mr 'Abd-al-Khalil Mahmud 'Amr, whose text is:

The hearts of all Egyptians, foremost among them President Jamal 'Abd-al-Nasir, trembled at the disaster in al-Manyal, when a new building in that section collapsed on top of the people living in it, killing many people, because the owner of the building, in constructing it, had violated all the most basic technical principles and had disregarded the laws and bills dealing with regulatory affairs.

There is no doubt that adding to the tragedy and sorrow is the fact that a role in the occurrence of this catastrophe can be attributed to the regulatory bodies that have jurisdiction over the grant of construction permits, supervise the execution of the designs they approve, and give permits on the basis of those.

Is it true that these competent bodies knew that the owner of that building was building it without a permit, that they settled for writing him out a summons for a violation, and that they knew that after that he, continuing with his wanton behavior, constructed another building in the space that had been set aside for air space for the first, original, building and turned the ground floor into shops without permits? If this was the case, what measures does the minister think ought to be taken to avoid the repetition of this sort of occurrence? What measures, also, does his excellency think should be taken to provide guarantees that will ensure people that all technical principles have been taken into consideration in the buildings they live in, so that it will not happen again that the owner of a building will show his contempt by constructing it in the wrongful, dangerous way by which the owner of the accursed structure built this, so that this tragedy will not be repeated and be a cause of the illegible of the souls of other martyrs?

The acting minister of municipal and village affairs:

The subject of the collapse of this building has been presented to the judiciary and therefore we consider that it should not be discussed until the judiciary discusses the matter.

E. A question directed to the minister of municipality and village affairs by the member Mr Muhammad Husayn Abu Sa'dah, whose text is:

In Cairo, especially in the common sections, there are a large number of houses that have been destroyed and are on the verge of collapse, or are abandoned ruins! This constitutes a great threat to public health and security and is harmful for these sections, which are in the heart of the capital. The people who own them have totally failed to put up other buildings or rebuild them.

Has the ministry investigated this subject? Has its research concluded with any results that one could learn about?

The acting minister of municipality and village affairs: The general plan for the next 50 years has set out the various features of the development of the city in terms of construction. One cannot doubt that it deals with the subject of the gentlemen member's question on replanning for the ordinary sections.

Mr Muhammad Husayn Abu Sa'dah:

Mr minister, permit me to state that the ordinary sections here, especially Bab al-Sha'riyah, are full of ruins and that they have buildings of no importance, such as the municipal baths, and the "bath-heaters" adjacent to them; each of those occupies an area of no less than 2,000 [square] meters. Where is this? In the most important street in the capital, Port Said Street. In other isolated areas in these sections there also are very large vacant plots of land, ranging in area from 1,000 to 2,000 [square] meters apiece, not to speak of the large houses in addition to this, which are about to collapse and which the competent ministers have determined to evacuate. Does his excellency the minister consider that this is a serious situation and merits concern, attention, and the provision of a suitable solution? Let me conclude my statement by thanking the minister for his response.

The chairman: I believe that the member is asking about the possibility of carrying out a project to construct ordinary dwellings in this area.

Mr Muhammad Husayn Abu Sa'dah:

This is what I mean exactly, but I appreciate that the situation will entail certain difficulties, on grounds that the places I am referring to are not in a single location but are spread about over various areas, and as a consequence the distances between areas are no less than 200 meters.

The acting minister of municipal and village affairs: This issue will be raised during the discussion of government policy on housing activities and supervision over buildings.

Mr Muhammad Husayn Abu Sa'dah: We will wait for this discussion. Thank you.

Minutes of the 35th Session

#### The Collapse of Buildings in Cairo and Its Causes

The number of total and partial collapses in the city of Cairo in 1957 was roughly the same as the annual figure for the previous 5 years; it increased only slightly and should not be considered anything unforeseeable. There were 185 collapses in 1957, 151 in 1956, 158 in 1955, 139 in 1954, 115 in 1953, and 140 in 1952. The collapse and appearance of cracks in buildings in the city of Cairo can be attributed to a number of causes.

A technical committee has been formed to discuss this issue, and it has reached the following conclusions: On the basis of samples, which covered a large

proportion of the buildings where collapses or cracks occurred in the various sections of Cairo, and from the various studies of what their causes could be, it is apparent that the buildings that have collapsed or suffered cracks can be broken down into two main categories, old buildings and new ones.

## 1. Old buildings.

These buildings can be classified by age in two categories -- very old buildings and relatively old ones.

### A. Very old buildings.

These buildings are located in the old sections of the city. They consist of bearing walls built for the most part of limestone blocks or red brick and limestone mortar or sand. The ceilings are supported by wooden beams and poles, and the overwhelming majority of these buildings are situated on layers of fill.

The basic reason for collapse or cracking in this sort of building may be attributed to age and the disintegration of the materials of which they are constructed in the walls or ceilings. Increasing this disintegration is the fact that moisture penetrates into the walls and the wood in the ceilings, where all the necessary preventive measures were not taken when they were erected in order to prevent the moisture from affecting the various parts of these sections, hastening their cracking and collapse.

#### Lack of Maintenance for a Long Period.

The use of water in various parts of the building and the inhabitants' misuse of sanitary facilities and failure to maintain sanitary equipment. In addition, these buildings were not prepared from the construction standpoint to cope with this state, and they may contain unsanitary sewers or wells.

The performance of modifications contrary to technical principles in these buildings in order to increase the use of the buildings by partitioning them internally, adding new floors or building shops and the like.

The performance of repairs in violation of technical principles, when the landlord has been compelled to carry those out.

The rise in the level of the water infiltrating during the flood season, in addition to other concomitant external factors, which affect the soil by exposing it to fluctuating loads, which occur over the years in most old buildings, especially those that are erected on layers of fill.

The disturbances arising from the elimination of adjacent buildings which were essentially supporting structures or the unsound performance of excavation or landfill next to foundations.

The construction of new buildings next to old buildings with heavy loads or deep foundations, or the withdrawal of water during the process of laying foundations, heightens the compression of the soil beneath the old buildings.

The subsidence of foundations as a result of the rupture of water pipes inside or outside the building or flaws in methods of removing sewer water.

In addition to the foregoing, other factors might have an effect on these old buildings by hastening their collapse or their development of cracks, such as tremors from earthquakes, tremors resulting from increased heavy traffic along with irregularities in the surface of the pavement, or tremors resulting from other sources.

#### B. Relatively old buildings.

These buildings are of more recent vintage than those mentioned above, have been built with better materials, and have been erected with bearing walls and ceilings of wooden beams or poles or iron girders, especially in the bathrooms.

The basic reason for most of the collapses or appearance of cracks in these buildings can be attributed to rot in the wood poles or corrosion in the iron girders bearing the ceilings, especially in bathrooms, where the necessary preventive measures have not been taken to prevent the seepage of water into ceilings or walls. This is in addition to the observation made regarding the very old buildings concerning auxiliary causes that lead to the collapses and the appearance of cracks.

#### 2. New buildings.

In spite of advances in engineering awareness, and in spite of the existence of laws that were set out to regulate construction activities, there still are structures that have been built principles which are not technically sound and have been built without permits in advance, making it necessary to review the law regulating construction activities, as will be mentioned later.

The government has not wavered in controlling the situation and giving priority in obtaining housing in ordinary residential areas to inhabitants whose dwellings have collapsed or to whom eviction orders have been issued over others. It has also given them priority in obtaining apartments that had been put under sequestration.

Thus it has been possible to arrange housing for everyone applying for it.

The following measures have been followed to provide housing for evicted families:

1. The names of the heads of families are listed when inspections are made and are entered on lists along with their social status.

2. Copies of these lists are sent to the Housing Department in the ministry and the Ministry of Social Affairs, and the head of the family is given a letter which he must take to obtain the necessary housing.

3. Housing is allocated in the areas of Shubra, Zaynham or al-Amiri-yah in exchange for rental of 1.15 pounds a month per room, including the monthly water bill.

D. The resident goes to the Ministry of Social Affairs to receive the stipulated aid for moving his movable property.

The number of buildings that were evacuated come to 1,089, shown in detail in the following list:

**Buildings That Were Inspected and in Regard to Which Measures Were Taken from 1 August 1957 to 19 November 1957**

<u>Number of Inhabitants</u>	<u>Section</u>	<u>Number of Residents In Full</u>	<u>Evicted In Part</u>
299,296	Shubra	22	5
232,602	Bulaq	111	13
195,890	Rawd al-Faraj	28	16
—	Al-Sahil	5	3
35,901	Al-Muski	34	9
158,811	'Abidin	55	19
—	Qasr al-Nil	290	—
108,744	Al-Jamaliyah	81	22
—	Al-Zahir	13	18
75,413	Al-Izbikiyah	13	6
133,334	Bab al-Sha'riyah	69	22
193,864	Al-Sayyidah [Zaynab]	155	28
123,193	Al-Darb al-Ahmar	111	25
122,660	Al-Khalifah	41	14
117,653	Misr al-Qadimah	31	6
—	Imbabah	20	17
—	Giza	21	2
207,717	Al-Wayili	5	—
—	Al-Zaytun	1	—
—	Hilwan	14	—
		864	225

That is, the total number of buildings that were totally and partially evacuated came to 1,089.

With respect to the families housed in municipality projects up to the afternoon of 22 November 1957:

	<u>In One Room</u>	<u>In Two Rooms</u>
1,145 families were given housing in Zaynum, including 928 in independent housing	147	69
1,222 families were given housing in Shubra, including 819 in independent housing	127	197
190 families were given housing in al-Amiriyah, including 54 in independent housing	95	41
Total, 2,068 families, 1,801 in independent housing, 1,137 of whom had been evicted	459	307

Data on Rental Values of Apartments in Housing Projects

Rents:

A. Before the reductions were made:

	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Milliemes</u>
Two-room apartment	3	400
Three-room apartment	4	550
Four-room apartment	5	600

B. After the reductions were made, beginning 1 September 1957:

	<u>Ground Floor</u>		<u>Second and Third Floors</u>		<u>Fourth Floor</u>	
	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Milliemes</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Milliemes</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Milliemes</u>
Two-room apartment	2	800	3	200	3	—
Three-room apartment	3	800	4	200	4	—
Four-room apartment	4	600	5	100	4	800

C. Temporary Use

For one room, 1.150 pounds including water.

For two rooms, 2.3 pounds including water.

D. Average rent per room in buildings whose inhabitants were evicted, 750 milliemes.

In the case of the city of Alexandria, close to 2,500 real properties in the ordinary sections of the city were examined, and it became apparent that 558 of these, in which 2,600 families were living, were in bad condition and it was feared that a total or partial collapse would occur in them. The necessary steps were taken in regard to these. The list presented herewith shows the locations of these properties, the state they are in, and the decisions taken with regard to them:

Section	Number of Total Demolition Decrees	Number of Partial Demolition Decrees	Number of Repair Decrees	Total Observation Decrees
Al-Raml	19	12	14	45
Bab [sic]	11	2	8	21
Sharqi	66	1	38	105
Muharram Bey	37	2	7	46
'Attarin	24	11	21	56
Al-Liban	29	27	24	80
Karmuz	38	1	0	39
Al-Manshiyah	85	1	—	39
Al-Jumruk	30	15	10	55
Mina' al-Basal	[not given]			
Grand Total		46		588

## Projects

### Elimination of areas, administrative evacuation and ordinary housing:

The number of dwellings that have been eliminated so far in the projects to eliminate old sections in Cairo come to 237, of these 221 were in the al-Fawwalah area, which has been cleared out, and 15 were in the Ma'ruf area.

The number of families whose dwellings were evacuated as a result of the elimination of the al-Fawwalah area totals 900; of these, 125 have been given dwelling in common housing, while the remaining families abstained from taking out residences in the allotted ordinary housing areas, and the municipality gave them appropriate grants of money.

The number of families evicted as the result of instructions from the municipality because of the threat that their dwellings were on the verge of collapsing, through partial or total evictions, involved 1,649 properties inhabited by 7,782 families; 1,232 families were placed in ordinary housing in Zaynham, Shubra and al-Amiriayah; the rest of these families were offered ordinary housing in al-Amiriayah, but preferred to move to other dwellings under their own auspices at the present time.

... which Were Inspected in Cairo: Chart on the Number of Homes Inspected, the Number of Homes Which Collapsed, Were Totally or Partially Evacuated, or on which Demolition Decrees Were Issued from 1 January 1975 [sic] to the Afternoon of 22 February 1957, the Population of Each Section, the Number of Families, and the Families in Each:

<u>Section</u>	<u>Popula- tion, 1947 Census</u>	<u>Total Number of Homes</u>	<u>Number of Fami- lies</u>	<u>Number of Homes Col- lapsed</u>	<u>Number of Homes Inspected To Date</u>	<u>Number of Totally Evacu- ated</u>	<u>Homes Assessed To Be Totally Evacuated</u>
Al-Jayyinah Baynayn	193,864	7,760	38,800	16	2,863	140	140
Jalil	292,602	9,300	46,500	24	1,990	137	503
Bar al-Sha' riyan	133,334	5,340	26,700	7	1,700	111	229
Al-Barb al- Ahmar	123,195	4,920	24,600	13	2,613	99	191
Al-Jamal- Ijan	108,744	4,340	21,700	15	2,538	88	62
'Amr bin and asr al-Nil	158,811	6,360	31,800	7	2,466	66	104
Al-Khalifah	122,660	4,900	24,500	15	1,657	55	105
Mir al-Qadi- min and al- Mawali	117,552	4,700	23,500	6	2,203	41	19
Al-Mira	229,696	9,180	45,900	9	1,931	37	143
Al-1 and 2	6,615	2,640	13,200	16	2,326	66	8
Al-Huski	35,901	1,440	7,200	4	579	26	44
Al-Kiyan and al-Zahir	75,413	3,020	15,100	7	2,011	32	18
Rawf al-Faraj and al-Janil	195,890	7,840	39,200	12	2,337	18	42
Al-Wan	60,495	2,420	12,100	1	1,720	8	-
Al-wayili Heliopolis, al-Jaytun and al-Matariyah	207,712	8,300	41,500	1	1,626	4	15
	165,132	6,600	32,000	6	1,307	-	-
<u>Total</u>	<u>2,227,157</u>	<u>89,060</u>	<u>445,300</u>	<u>159</u>	<u>31,926</u>	<u>124</u>	<u>1,726</u>

Note: The number of houses that collapsed in 1955 totalled 167.

The number of houses that collapsed in 1956 totalled 156.

<u>Total Complete Evacuations</u>	<u>Number of Partially Evacuated</u>	<u>Homes Assessed To Be Partially Evacuated</u>	<u>Total Partial Evacuations</u>	<u>Number of Houses on Which Demolition Decrees Were Filed</u>	<u>Number of Houses on Which Demolition Decrees Were To Be Filed</u>	<u>Total Demolition Decrees</u>
380	161	108	170	1,048	1,792	2,840
640	25	95	120	822	2,978	3,800
340	31	69	100	588	1,202	1,790
290	83	80	160	970	860	1,830
150	39	31	70	578	412	990
170	39	61	100	509	811	1,320
166	14	26	40	847	1,693	2,540
60	7	8	15	631	749	1,380
180	11	49	60	152	578	730
70	3	2	5	301	39	340
70	10	15	25	173	457	630
50	20	10	30	763	387	1,150
60	15	35	50	560	1,320	1,880
10	—	—	—	104	46	150
20	—	—	—	465	1,915	2,380
—	1	4	5	211	859	1,070
2,650	360	590	950	8,722	16,098	24,820

There now are 910 apartments in al-Amiriyah at the disposal of the municipality. These will suffice to house about 1,600 families, and 5,422 apartments are being built in ordinary housing areas (Abu al-Rish, al-Qualali, Taht al-Rab', and Giza).

Publicity is being made for the construction of about 2,000 apartments which it is expected will be delivered toward the end of June 1958.

#### List

One: The Number of Dwellings That Have Been Eliminated as a Result of the Enlargement and Extension of Streets

Two: The Number of Families Residing in Them

Name of Street	Total Buildings Eliminated in 1955, 1956, and 1957	Number of Families
The Shinan Street Project, Bulaq	235	620
The Corniche al-Nil Project, from al-Basusiyah to al-Ma'sarah	320	960
The Majri al-'Uyun Street Project	115	310
The al-Khalij al-Misri Street Project	260	800
The University Bridge Onramp Project	74	290
The al-Rawdah Street Exit Project	46	130
The al-Sadd Street Project	75	183
The Project on the Street Parallel to the Lower Egypt Railway	575	2,600
The Shubra Project from the Rawd-al-Faraj Circle to al-Qalyubiyah Province	40	200
The Project for the Road Paralleling the al-Isma'iliyah Canal	40	100
The Project to Expand al-Salibah and al-Khudayri Streets, al-Sayyidah Zaynab Section	6	25
The Project on the Sharif Street Entry to Citadel Avenue	12	100
The Project on the Yusuf Wahbah Street Entrance	36	200

The Isma'il Imbabi Street Project	12	100
The Sidi Hasan al-Anwar Street Widening Project	10	40
<u>[Unlabeled]</u>	21	44
<u>Total</u>	1,877	6,702

The elimination of these real properties occurred in accordance with Appropriation Law 577 for 1954 (on the appropriation of real estate for public benefit or improvements), which requires that housing be provided for the occupants of real property that is being appropriated.

#### The collapse of new buildings:

As regards the collapse of new buildings, it was apparent from the investigation that there are installations which are being built without prior permits, to which modifications are made that affect the safety of the building, or which are being erected without sound technical supervision, prompting the government to review Law 656 for 1954 amended by Law 291 for 1956 regarding the regulation of buildings. The draft of the law on the amendment which the government has approved will be submitted to the venerable assembly very soon. Its most important contents are the following amendments:

The necessity of having a union engineer supervise the execution of construction work (foundations, beams, bearing walls and ceilings) and having him approve the acceptance of that before the construction starts, if the value of the building exceeds 2,000 pounds. This provision also applies to expansion, elevation, modification or support work on existing buildings, if the value of the work exceeds 1,000 pounds.

The consideration that the supervising engineer is responsible for the work that takes place in the period in which he is supervising. It also makes it obligatory that written approval be obtained from the supervising union engineer, provided that the work is done in accordance with approved blueprints and data and on the basis of the permit.

In order to guarantee that the work is carried out in accordance with technical principles, the legislative authorities made it mandatory that work not be carried out, or that modifications, elevations, consolidation or expansion on buildings be done only in accordance with technical principles, general standard specifications, bills, statutes, and security requirements issued by decree of the minister of municipality and village affairs.

It has been apparent that many of the people violating the provisions of the laws in effect were encouraged to do so by the fact that the penalties which they contained were inadequate, and this made it necessary to review these penalties with respect to the persons committing the violations, to save people's lives and preserve national resources from harm.

Witnesses to the Crisis

First, prime ministers:

'Ali Sabri	1965
Zakariya Muhyi-al-Din	2 October 1965
Jamal 'Abd-al-Nasir	20 June 1967
Jamal 'Abd-al-Nasir	21 March 1968
Dr Mahmud Fawzi	November 1970
Dr 'Aziz Siagi	18 January 1972
Anwar al-Sadat	27 March 1973
Anwar al-Sadat	26 April 1974
Dr 'Abd-al-'Aziz Hijazi	26 September 1974
Mamduh Salim	16 April 1975
Dr Mustafa Khalil	20 May 1978
Anwar al-Sadat	15 May 1980
Fu'ad Muhyi-al-Din	October 1981

Second, housing ministers:

1. Tu'mah al-Awdatallah, minister of housing and facilities	1961
2. Kamal-al-Din Husayn, vice president and minister of housing	December 1961
3. Ahmad Muharram Wazir	October 1962
4. Muhammad Abu Nusayr	June 1964
5. Dr Muhammad 'Izzat Salamat	2 October 1965
6. Dr 'Aziz Yasin	November 1966
7. Eng Mahmud Yunus	20 June 1967
8. Dr 'Aziz Yasin	5 July 1967
9. Dr Hasan Mustafa	21 March 1968
10. Muhammad Sa'd-al-Din Zayid	19 November 1970
11. Eng 'Ali al-Sayyid Muhammad	18 May 1971
12. Eng Ibrahim Najib, acting [minister] of tourism and housing	5 January 1972
13. Eng 'Abd-al-'Aziz Kamal	17 January 1972
14. Dr Mahmud 'Abd-al-Hafiz, minister of housing	27 March 1973
15. 'Uthman Ahmad 'Uthman, minister of reconstruction and housing	26 April 1974
16. Eng Muhammad Hasan	10 November 1976
17. Eng Hasaballah al-Kafrawi	26 October 1977
18. Eng Ahmad Tal'at Tawfiq	7 May 1978
19. Eng Husni al-Sayyid 'Ali	20 May 1978
20. Dr Mustafa al-Hifnawi	5 October 1978
21. Eng Hasaballah al-Kafrawi	15 October 1978

## Incidence of Building Collapses, 1957-1983

March 1956

### Initial Steps To Remedy the Catastrophes of Sudden Building Collapse

The committee formed by decree of Wing Commander 'Abd-al-Latif al-Bughadasi, the minister of municipality and village affairs, has decided to review the amendment of the law on installations that are in danger of collapsing. The executive measures to cope with and deter dangers at the appropriate time include the recommendation to amend Article Seven of this law and the stipulation to transfer the existing powers over the process of regulating the power to demolish buildings that are in danger of collapsing in cases of utmost urgency, when it is not feasible to take the preliminary measures preceding demolition, after the matter has been presented to a committee made up of a judge, as chairman, and two engineers as members. They also include the stipulation that the committee issue a demolition decree after hearing statements by the owners of the property and inspecting the building within a week of the date on which the matter is presented to it, so that it will thereby be possible to ward off the dangers of the collapse of the installations which are in danger of doing so, which would result in terrible catastrophe.

The committee reviewed the subject from all angles and discussed cases in which the authorities performing the regulation activity in accordance with Article Seven of the existing law would perform the demolition in case of a danger and threat of collapse. It was evident to the committee that this article stipulated that the regulating authorities were in this case to carry out an immediate eviction, provided that the demolition not take place until the judiciary verdict was handed down.

9 October 1957

### Evacuation of Buildings on the Verge of Collapse

Mr 'Aziz Sidqi, acting minister of municipal affairs, met with senior officials in the Ministries of Municipalities and Social and Municipal Affairs and the municipality of Cairo, then held a press conference in which he said that President Jamal 'Abd-al-Nasir was devoting great attention to the building collapses that had occurred in succession in recent days, and that in ordering that urgent measures be adopted to remedy the situation and out of concern for the lives of citizens and in execution of the president's order, it has been decided that work is to be done at once to list all the houses that are in danger of collapsing and to evacuate them, on the provision that this evacuation be accompanied by the provision of temporary housing for all families.

19 October 1958

### Evacuation of 3,000 Homes in Danger of Collapsing in Cairo

The municipality of Cairo evacuated residents from about 3,000 homes that are about to collapse, on account of their dangerous condition. So far 15,000

homes have been inspected and the inspection campaigns will continue until the middle of next month.

25 September 1960

**Regulation Director Speaks Frankly: Houses Are Collapsing and These Are the Reasons**

Eng Ibrahim 'Ali, the director of regulation in the municipality, spoke about the collapse of houses, and stated "There is no obligation on the owner of a house to assign a building engineer to proceed with the execution of construction. I demand that a law be set forth at once to compel the owner to assign a union engineer to supervise the construction of his home, and the engineer will be legally and criminally responsible before the government."

The regulation director declared that it had been decided to take rapid measures to cope with building collapse and that the municipality would demolish or repair buildings in accordance with the engineers' decree, then recover the costs from the landlord by administrative means. He said, "We demand a law to prevent the owners of houses from building without foundations by putting union engineers in charge of construction."

4 September 1962

**Four Workers Killed in the Collapse of a Building at the Barrages**

Yesterday a new residential building collapsed in the town of the al-Khayriyah Barrages. The building, which had five stories, turned in an instant into a pile of rubble and dirt. Four workers died in the rubble, while 20 others sustained very serious injuries. The workers were performing the finishing work on the building, which the town of the barrages was to receive next Thursday.

Vice President Kamal-al-Din Husayn ordered that a technical committee be formed to inspect the rubble and that the committee present its report to him. On the same evening, the committee which examined the building said that the reinforcement process was not carried out in accordance with stipulated engineering specifications.

9 September 1962

**New Developments in the Collapse of the Barrages Building**

The investigation into the collapse of the building in the barrages has made progress. The housing overseer has determined that the engineers failed to appear to supervise the building activities and that they had been sent a number of warnings. They said that the collapsed building was constructed over a period of no more than 20 days. The office of the military investigator in the barrages presented a report containing statements by six workers who had been injured in the incident, stipulating that the contractor had put in less cement than he was supposed to, that he had dismantled the forms before schedule, and that that caused the sudden collapse of the building.

25 September 1963

#### The Al-Zahir Building Collapses because of Floods and Flaws in Understanding and Construction!

The technical committee formed by the office of the prosecutor to determine the causes of the collapse of the al-Zahir Building stated that among the reasons for the collapse were the flood waters and their effect on the soil, which produced flaws in the building foundations. The committee said that it was likely from an investigation of the wreckage, that mistakes had been made in the structural design and in the method of construction. The beams and the mortar were weak and fractured. The committee concluded that these factors were a direct cause for the appearance of sudden cracks and the collapse of the building. The offices of the prosecutor called in Dr 'Abbas Shibli, the owner of the collapsed building, yesterday; he said that he had bought it 2 years earlier for 8,750 pounds, that its condition was good, that last April he had been thinking of building a fourth floor, and that he assigned Eng Mustafa Isma'il to examine the building and make a drawing, which he then submitted to the municipality of Cairo, which assigned its engineer, Ahmad Hasan, to examine it. He wrote a report on its fitness, the building permit was issued and the contractor began construction. The first cracks appeared a month ago, and the contractor was assigned to repair them at a cost of 10 pounds. Another crack then appeared on the night of the incident. The police were informed and the building was evacuated, except for the person living in it, who refused to leave and was killed, along with the members of his family.

The office of the prosecutor ordered that the owner of the building be released.

6 October 1964

#### 21 Corpses Buried in the Dayr al-Mallak Building

The removal of the rubble at Dayr al-Mallak was completed yesterday, after 21 corpses, of four men, five women, and 12 children were removed from it. Thus the final figure on the number of victims has been determined. The office of the prosecutor is still continuing its investigation into the criminal and administrative responsibility for the incident. The owner of the building performed the construction without a permit after his request was rejected in 1954.

23 December 1964

#### Observation of the Tilt of the Building

Mr Muhammad Abu Nusayr, the minister of housing and utilities, and Salah Bassuqi, the governor of Cairo, examined the Capitol Hotel building on Ramses Street, and a committee was formed under the chairmanship of Mahmud Amin 'Abd-al-Hafiz, the deputy minister for planning and followup affairs, to prepare a comprehensive report on the tilt of the building.

It was apparent to the committee that 15 floors had been built this year and that the ceiling for a new floor had been poured each week.

The regulation department wrote out a violation summons because the height of the building had exceeded the level on the permit. However, the Hotel Organization and the contracting firm refused to honor that on grounds that public sector activities were exempted from these limits. The consulting engineer in the organization advised that the operation of injecting the foundation of the hotel building would be of no use, and counselled, at the end of his report, that the whole hotel be demolished. The experts were supposed to start observing the tilt of the building after the upper floors were removed so that if the tilt did not disappear the buildings adjacent to the hotel would be evacuated.

14 August 1969

#### The Collapse of a Building in Muhamram Bey

An eight-story building collapsed on top of its inhabitants in the section of Muhamram Bey in Alexandria yesterday evening. As of 0400 hours this morning, it was possible to remove five bodies and nine injured persons. The number of people who are still under the ruins of the building, which was constructed 1 year ago and consists of 26 apartments, has not yet been determined.

The building, at 71 al-Manzalawi Street in Muhamram Bey, which is owned by Dawud al-Hafi, began to shake and develop cracks at 1700 hours in the evening. Some of the residents managed to escape before it collapsed.

It was apparent that the building once consisted of two stories; its owner then demanded that four additional floors be built last year, but he built two other floors on top of those without a permit.

17 December 1970

#### The Prime Minister Demands an Investigation into the Building Collapse

Yesterday a building of four floors in the al-Sahil section collapsed. Six persons were killed in the incident and 10 others were injured. Dr Mahmud Fawzi, the prime minister, demanded that an investigation be carried out to determine the cause of the collapse of the building and the degree of responsibility of the regulating and permit bodies and the building engineer. It appeared that the building that collapsed was not built on reinforced foundations and that the third and fourth floors were built of wood only. When the fifth floor was built out of reinforced concrete on top of them, the building could not support it and it collapsed.

5 January 1971

#### Six Important Reasons for Building Collapses

Building experts who are professors in the Faculty of Engineering determine that the most important causes that result in the collapses of buildings are

limited in number. One is that they in general embody basic flaws in construction. Whether the source of these is intentional or a matter of negligence, the result is the same in either case — an existing danger that threatens the building with collapse.

The most important of these reasons, as revealed through the examination of collapsed buildings, are:

In most cases of collapses, it is demonstrated that the soil was the reason, especially with newly constructed buildings.

After that, the persons in charge of construction did not take note of the need to remedy the other flaws, which threatened the strength of the foundations. One of these, for instance, is the absence of drainage in the foundations for water seeping in under the building.

In investigating the circumstances of the collapse of a house in al-Zahir, it was apparent that the construction also did not deal with flaws in the structural design, and the result was that the beams were weak and fragmented, which was a direct cause of sudden cracking in the building.

The misuse of building materials, after that, is embodied in three serious forms:

Foremost of these is the deliberate fraud in building materials some contractors engage in and the failure to use the right amounts of iron, concrete and various other materials.

There there are flaws in the process of mixing construction materials, including the mixing of concrete and gravel in dry powder form, which results in soiling of the gravel, so that it loses a large degree of its ability to adhere to the concrete and flaws of necessity appear in the mortar.

The most serious of all the pattern is that some contractors are still using a specific type of cement whose use has been officially prohibited in reinforced concrete in particular. This prohibition is written on each sack of the cement, but because it is cheap and the construction contractor is greedy, he proceeds to use it in the reinforced concrete.

23 March 1974

#### The Owner of the Al-Maqrizi Building: Inspection of the Buildings He Erected

Mr Hamdi 'Ashur, the governor of Cairo, has requested that the engineering committee that have been formed in the various sections of the capital take charge of conducting a technical examination of all the buildings constructed by the owner of the al-Maqrizi building in Heliopolis, which collapsed, and determine the degree of fitness of these buildings, which are concentrated in Heliopolis and East Cairo. The remaining Cairo committees are to take charge of buildings in order to ascertain that they are safe.

10 December 1974

#### A Statement by the Engineers' Union on the al-Duqqi Building

The Engineers' Union has issued a statement asserting that the successive collapse of buildings, the most recent of which was that of the al-Duqqi building, clearly underlined the fact that landowners have been reckless in following engineering rules, including the demand that it is important that design be sound, that materials be properly selected, and that construction be precise. It also indicated that the building laws were deficient in failing to stipulate the need to have an engineer supervise the construction.

21 August 1975

#### The Prosecutor's Office Orders That the Housing Director Be Arrested in the Bani Suwayf Incident

It has been decided to form a technical committee of professors of engineering faculties to investigate the reasons why the religious endowment building in Bani Suwayf collapsed directly upon being handed over, before people began to be housed people in it.

The chairman of the Religious Endowment Authority stated that the office of the prosecutor had ordered the arrest of the director of housing and the director of labor in the governorate; they were released on bond.

22 August 1978

#### Seven Killed in the Collapse of a Building in Asyut

Seven inhabitants were killed yesterday at the time the cannon of the end of the fast day was set off when a five-story building collapsed on top of them in Asyut. It was evident that it had been built without foundations and that its owner had built the sixth floor without a permit from the authorities and procrastinated in carrying out an order to remove it issued by the governor.

19 November 1978

#### Transfer of Five Regulatory and Housing Engineers to Trial

Counsellor Nur-al-Din Karim, the first public attorney in the Cairo office of the appeals prosecutor, has signed an indictment in the case of the al-Sharabiyyah building in which 44 inhabitants lost their lives. The indictment includes the transfer of five engineers in the North Cairo section and the regulatory office of the al-Sharabiyyah district to trial on the charge of negligence resulting in the collapse of the building and the death of the victims. The indictment also included the termination of the case regarding the owner, who died in the rubble of the house.

May 1981

### A Modern Five-Story Building by the Pyramids Collapses

A modern five-story building on Pyramid Avenue collapsed yesterday. No one was living in it except for an employee in the Foreign Ministry and his wife and two children, whom he had left to perform the obligation of the Friday prayer, only to be surprised after his return to find that the building had collapsed.

Eng Isma'il Fawfiq, rescue director in the governorate, said that he had observed that the concrete belts and pillars had sufficient reinforcement iron in them, but that the reinforcement of the ceiling tiles was weak, the proportion of cement and mortar was very low, and this brought about the collapse, which was the responsibility of the engineer who had been in charge of the activities of constructing the building.

1 August 1981

### The Minister of Housing: The Bayyumi of 1981 Has Appeared, but We Are Preparing New Legislation to Counteract His Crimes

Eng Nasaballah al-Kafrawi, the minister of reconstruction and new communities and the minister of state for housing, said "The only strong likelihood to explain the collapses of the new buildings is the renewed appearance of the notorious Bayyumi in 1981, in the absence of necessary surveillance. The current law considers that homicide as a result of these errors is a misdemeanor and that the people who commit them should be told 'You are a felon.' The designing engineer should be responsible, the landowner should be responsible along with him, and he should use an engineer to supervise construction.

"In order to cope with this, we are now preparing new legislation which will require the design engineer who belongs to the union to continue to supervise the construction, or will require that another engineer be responsible for the construction, but both will be responsible in accordance with the new legislation, which will consider the least mistake or shortcoming a felony and not a misdemeanor.

"In addition, adding further floors above the number stipulated in the permit will be considered a felony."

2 February 1982

### Collapse of a Building in Al-Fajjalah

The high building suddenly turned into a pile of dirt and pieces of stone and iron, and the famous Kamil Sidqi Street in al-Fajjalah was totally blocked off. The owner of the building had erected it on top of a number of shops he had owned for 20 years, and had obtained a permit just 2 years ago to build four

stories over these shops. However, he violated the permit and erected a building of seven stories containing 35 apartments; all of these had been rented out, and the building was in the final finishing stage.

7 May 1982

**3 Years in Prison for A Contractor Who Caused the Collapse of the Building by the Pyramids**

The misdemeanor court in Bulaq al-Dakrur sentenced a contractor, who had caused the collapse of a new building by the Pyramids 2 months after it was constructed because it did not conform to specifications regarding the building materials used, and its collapse led to the death of a mother and her two daughters, to 3 years in prison at hard labor and a bond of 1,000 pounds. The suit for compensation of three quarters of a million pounds is to be transferred to the civil court.

7 March 1983

**Collapse of a Modern 10-Story Building in Heliopolis**

A newly-constructed 10-story building collapsed after midnight yesterday on Al-Hurriyah Street in Heliopolis. The building, which consisted of 20 apartments, was transformed into a heap of rubble, and everyone in it was killed.

LLAPY  
UAR: 4504/3.R

## BRIEFS

PUBLIC SECTOR FIRMS—It has been decided to carry out renovation and replacement activities in 118 Ministry of Industry projects during the 5-year plan. The value of the investments allocated to these activities will be 1,121,000,000 pounds. The financial components of these activities will come to 661.6 million pounds in local currency, 239.6 million pounds in foreign currency and 719.8 million pounds in foreign banking facilities. It has been decided to carry out refurbishing activities on 21 projects whose value comes to 1,132,000,000 pounds, of which 260.8 million pounds had been spent as of 31 June 1982. The investments allocated to these in the plan total 432 million pounds, and their financial components come to 257 million pounds in local currency, 77.5 million pounds in foreign currency, and 97 million pounds in foreign banking facilities. AL-AHRAM AL-IQTISADI has learned that it has also been decided to perform completion and expansion activities on 265 Ministry of Industry projects whose total costs come to 4,645,000,000 pounds, 1,917,000,000 pounds of which had been spent as of the end of last June. The investments being made on these activities in the plan will come to 1,891,000,000 pounds. The financial components of these activities come to 958 million pounds in local currency, 485 million pounds in foreign currency and 448.7 million pounds in bank facilities. The number of new projects which will be carried out during the 5-year plan total 49, and their overall costs will come to 2,674,000,000 pounds. The investments allocated to these in the 5-year plan will come to 304.8 million pounds; the financial components of these projects come to 171.4 million pounds in local currency, 84 million pounds in foreign currency, and 99 million pounds in foreign banking facilities. [Text] Cairo AL-AHRAM AL-IQTISADI in Arabic No 741, 28 Mar 83 p 47

AL-HUBARIYAH LAND RECLAMATION—The General Land Reclamation Authority has carried out a tabulation on the new land that has been reclaimed in the West al-Hubariyah area in the last 10 years. This totals 36,000 feddans, and it is expected it will double in the next 5 years. The cost of the work on the infrastructure for this area came to 22 million pounds. The authority has sold 16,000 feddans for 35 million pounds. The Ministry of Agriculture has recommended that the problems of new cultivation resulting from the distribution of ownership be eliminated [and that] the experiment with agricultural mechanization suitable for small holdings be put in general use as of next year, in emulation

of Japan's experience in this regard. The ministry asked that about half a million pounds be allocated for studies on the transfer of technology from Japan to Egypt. [Text] [Cairo AL-AHRAM AL-LATISADI in Arabic No 741, 31 Mar 1971]

AM: 25.4.76

LIBYA

BRIEFS

AL-QADHDAFI LETTERS--Tripoli, Rajab 27, 9 May (JAMAHIRIYAH News Agency)--  
The Jamahiriyah News Agency has been informed that the revolution's leader  
is currently preparing important letters to be sent to Arab kings and heads  
of state over the current Arab situation and the deterioration to which  
it has led. [Text] [LD091918 Tripoli JANA in English 1810 GMT 9 May 83]

CSO: 4500/210

EFFORTS TO ENHANCE CADRE, VOCATIONAL TRAINING REVIEWED

Rabat AL-'ALAM in Arabic 22 Mar 83 p 7

[Article: "Spheres of Work of Ministry of Planning, Cadre Training and Vocational Training and Following up on Implementation of Five-Year Plan."]

[Text] The planning and training sector is the foundation of the economic structure. It creates social development, trains people and utilizes their talents. In fact, planning and cadre training, with the many kinds of technology it covers, basically reflects a country's level of progress. Needless to say, major industrial countries have flooded the world with their products not because they have vast raw materials or natural resources but first and foremost because they have the technology, the planning skills and the trained people. Morocco has been aware of the importance of planning and training since its independence and this awareness reached the point where the Ministry of Planning, Cadre Training and Vocational Training was formed out of the realization that the structure of any progress and the completion of any project depend on the two elements of planning and execution. Here is where the importance of linking planning with training emerges.

The study we are presenting reviews the accomplishments and work of the ministry of Planning, Cadre Training and Vocational Training to build the new Morocco on accurate scientific principles and with programmed and integrated projects that find the people to implement and execute them. This is the fundamental revolution to which Morocco aspires for its future and the future of its citizens.

Annexing Training to Planning

The decision to annex cadre training and vocational training has more than manifestation by virtue of the strong connection between these sectors. Any economic or social development requires people with the requisite qualifications. Our country's progress depends on preparing the human intellect and labor necessary to absorb the precise and rapid intellectual and technological development that characterize contemporary civilization.

The multiple tasks of the Ministry of Planning, Cadre Training and Vocational Training and the diverse facilities under its control enable the ministry's work in the field of development to proceed in the direction of achieving a number of objectives that, though seemingly different, are actually strongly interconnected by virtue of their mutual overlapping.

## Main Tasks of Ministry's Work

M'hamed Douiri, since gaining the trust of His Majesty King Hassan II who appointed him minister of planning, cadre training and vocational training, has exerted efforts to achieve these goals, focusing his attention on five main thrusts:

1. Setting financing and following up on implementation of the plan.
2. Drawing up a vocational training plan with clear-cut features and objectives.
3. Training cadres in a way that harmonizes the needs of the economy with those of the training system.
4. Acquiring technology and stimulating the sectors concerned with it.
5. Boosting the efforts of the National Committee for Arabizing Technological and Scientific Terminology.

The ministry has also focused its efforts on issuing the cooperatives charter, conducting the general population and housing census, dealing with the given tasks this census produces and developing the spheres of documentation and information sciences.

### Setting Financing and Following Up on Implementation of Plan

Setting financing and following up on implementation of the plan are a fundamental part of the ministry's tasks. Toward this end, the ministry's agencies have prepared a list of the projects likely to get financing. This list includes the most important projects that will be the focus of cooperation with the friendly countries that will take part in financing them. At the same time, working teams have been formed with friendly countries prepared to take part in building 5-year-plan projects.

In January 1962, the brother minister paid a visit to France during which he held meetings with Michel Rocard, the French minister of planning, and France has underlined its desire to participate in financing Morocco's development projects.

During the same visit, brother Douiri also met with the National Council of French businessmen, for which he spotlighted the Moroccan 5-year plan.

In this regard, the minister has also held several meetings with the ambassadors of friendly countries and foreign businessmen and has received a number of ministers from the fraternal countries to discuss with them the possibility of their participation in implementing the plan's projects.

In October 1962, the Moroccan-Dutch Working Committee and the Moroccan-French Committee met in Rabat, successively, focusing their attention on a joint study of the 5-year plan.

In the same month, brother M'Hamed Douiri again visited France, where he met with Michel Jobert, minister of foreign trade, and Rocard, the minister of planning. The purpose of the visit was to follow up on France's participation in financing the plan's projects.

The Moroccan-French working group resumed its activities in Rabat on 18 January 1983 under the chairmanship of brother M'Hamad Douiri and in the presence of brother Abdelhaq Tazi, secretary of state for foreign affairs, and Jacques Morizet, the French ambassador to Morocco. This meeting followed the two meetings held in Rabat and Paris in October 1982. The meeting included a large number of representatives of the economic and technological ministries in both Morocco and France. This working committee is interested fundamentally in diagnosing the 5-year-plan projects on which Morocco and France can cooperate. The committee is also working for better coordination and better follow up on implementation of the joint projects. At its latest meeting, the committee focused on following up on the participation of the French contracting sector in the field of medium- and small-size contracts, phosphate, telecommunications, food industries, economic and social infrastructures and (equipping of some local facilities).

At the outset of the committee's meeting, the brother minister delivered an address in which he reviewed the plan and the appropriations allocated for it, stressing that the committee complements the other joint bodies and committees in defining the committee's tasks as follows:

Selecting out of the priority projects in the Moroccan plan those projects that can form the basis for joint cooperation between the two countries.

Facilitating completion of the projects listed in the Moroccan plan and being currently implemented by the French contracting sector by eliminating obstacles that may hamper their completion.

Establishing better coordination in projects implemented within the framework of joint cooperation on the strength of resolutions adopted by Morocco and France for the implementation of these projects (engineering studies, investments, commercial contracts, vocational training, development research and so forth).

Brother M'Hamed Douiri also received Michel Jobert, the French minister of state for foreign trade, during the French president's visit to Morocco.

At this meeting, the discussions between the two ministers dealt with implementation of 5-year plan projects, especially the major projects defined by the Moroccan-French working group. The two ministers also analyzed the way in which medium-size and small contracting businesses can participate in implementing the plan's projects and the possibility of familiarizing French economic circles with Moroccan investment law.

In another respect, the ministry has taken part in the preparatory meeting held in Addis Ababa by the ministers of planning and transportation [not further specified] and in the Arab (business-incentive conference) in Geneva.

### **Following Up on Implementation of Plan**

As for following up on implementation of the plans, a (list) of the plan projects has been prepared to form a base for following up on the implementation process in order to determine the status of the plan. Two reports have also been prepared on 1981 performance and on the steps that must be taken to achieve the plan's goals.

The ministry has also presented a review of its 1983 program to the parliamentary committee on finance, planning and provincial development. This program constitutes the third part of the 5-year plan. In the review, the minister pointed out that 1982 witnessed an evident boost in economic and social activity, with the gross national product growing by nearly 7 percent at fixed prices. The review also dealt with the situation concerning agriculture, energy, mining, industry, construction, public works and so forth.

The review also focused on the proposed measures to achieve the plan's goals concerning financing, improving external financial balances and boosting public savings, investments and basic reforms.

### **Preparing Report on Accomplishments**

The ministry's agencies are currently preparing the 1982 annual report on the status of accomplishments--both materially and insofar as the accounting level is concerned, commitments and expenditures in comparison with the appropriations set in the plan. This report is characterized by the introduction of a new paragraph concerning the qualitative aspect, such as the situation concerning implementation of the measures, reforms and legal procedures established by the plan. The agencies have also exerted efforts within the framework of the ministerial committees to draft the new investment bill, to follow up on construction of the industrial zones and to determine the cost of the land designated for the purpose. Moreover, the agencies have participated with the trilateral committee assigned to draft the 1983 fiscal law.

### **Review of Vocational Training Plan With Clearcut Features and Objectives**

The tasks undertaken by the ministry in this regard pertain to coordination between the various departments concerned with training and supervision of the training carried out by the institutions controlled by the ministry.

In the address he delivered at the meeting of the Executive Council of the Vocational Training and Work Revitalization Bureau, the brother minister asserted that broad opportunities will be opened for our youth for intensive middle-level training to provide our country with trained cadres and with the various capabilities and skills to achieve progress built by youth armed with the technology required by the age.

### **New Technology and Vocational Training Centers**

Within this framework, 13 new institutes for applied technology and 3 training centers have been opened.

In addition to the applied technology institutes opened in 1981-82 in (El-Hreika, Sattat and Jeddah), eight new institutes have opened their doors to students in the cities of Nator, Tangier, Rabat, (Sala), Agadir, Meknas, Marrakesh, Fez and (Tazah). These institutes can accommodate 5,200 students and have boarding facilities for 1,400 students. Other institutes in Casablanca have been expanded, construction of an institute in the city of (al-'Izim) has been started and two vocational training centers have been opened in (Ho elima and Nador).

With the opening of these institutes, the capacity of vocational training institutes supervised by the ministry has risen nearly 40 percent over last year.

#### Preparing National Vocational Training Strategy

On the other hand, the National Standing Committee for Vocational Training, comprising representatives of legislative agencies, of the ministries concerned with training, of businessmen, of vocational organizations and of workers, as well as a number of scientists and technologists, met on 7 January 1983.

At the outset of the meeting, the ministry's general secretary spoke on behalf of the brother minister, asserting that the ministry has been working to draw up the broad lines for a national vocational training strategy.

The basic concept in this plan is to tie general education to vocational training by creating channels between education and vocational training at certain academic levels. The plan also devotes the necessary attention to constant training with the aim of providing opportunities to all citizens with good capabilities to attain the highest training levels or to have their training improved.

In addition to preparing the memorandum [presumably meaning plan], efforts have been exerted by the Planning, Cadre Training and Vocational Training Committee formed from the ministry's departments to better implement the economic development plans and to harmonize them with the various vocational training and cadre training plans, with the purpose of using manpower resources rationally. This trilateral committee has been able to prepare a report on the current situation of our country's vocational training that takes stock of the problems faced by this sector. It has also completed a study on the various strides made by Morocco's vocational training through the development plans.

The ministry is currently studying the best means to develop a vocational training that meets the country's needs and provides the middle- and lower-level cadres with the aim of helping industry and promoting it to the level of technological development prevalent in the world.

#### Cadre training

Utilization of human resources is a fundamental and essential factor in advancing the country's economic and social development. The priority given in the

previous 5-year plans to the logical utilization of manpower resources falls within the framework of a national policy seeking to train cadres at all the levels needed by the national economy's sectors.

The philosophy behind this policy seeks to:

Establish a strong training system.

Develop the training and make it compatible with the needs of the economy.

Improve the quality of training.

Enhance the yield of training.

Bolster the dialogue between training institutions and the private sector.

Bring about Arabization.

#### A. Establishing a Strong Training System

The establishment of a strong training system merged within the framework of a comprehensive educational system and centered around three changing factors--namely, education, training and employment--depends fundamentally on a careful understanding of the need for cadres with the capabilities required by the various economic sectors. This understanding makes it possible to draw up a plan that harmonizes the vocational training and cadre training policy on the one hand with the country's needs for cadres on the other hand.

This planning requires an awareness of existing training structures so as to insure better coordination of the units for higher cadre training.

#### B. Developing Training According to Economy's Needs

To enhance economic development and utilize available manpower resources, it is necessary to develop cadre training at all levels and to avoid exceeding the employment capacity so that we do not encounter problems in this regard.

Proceeding on this basis, the Cadre Training Department is studying future needs so as to harmonize as much as possible the training capabilities with these needs.

Enhanced training capabilities emanate, first, from the best use of existing facilities and, second, from the establishment of new and capacious training facilities.

Moreover, devoting clearer efforts to expanding capacities must be coupled with varied and diverse training, with diversification at all training levels and all of the specializations needed for the progress of sectoral activities. This tendency will be embodied in the creation of a number of institutes of higher education.

A. in the case of the universities, the provincial policy will also be applied to the cadre training institutions so that all of the provinces will benefit from creation of the higher institutes, provided that the economic conditions of the provinces are taken into consideration when such institutions are founded.

#### C. Improving Training Quality

Improved training quality is achieved by:

Adapting theoretical education to our socioeconomic situation.

Encouraging scientific research.

Bolstering the system of value units.

Unitizing the training period for similar branches.

This improvement is also achieved through constant training.

#### D. Enhancing the Training Yield

To enhance the training yield and avoid waste, we must:

Bolster the short-term training branches (2-year training).

Take into consideration the student's capabilities and talents when assigning them to training courses.

Reduce waste and course-repetition rates.

#### E. Establishing Link Between Training Institutions and Private Sector

It is worth noting, however, that training alone is not enough to enhance the national economy. To realize this goal, training has to be linked to the long-term needs of the economic sectors for cadres.

The rapid technological development and the economic expansion characterizing our modern world create a vast variety and diversity of specializations and, consequently, of the vocational structure. This poses some problems as to the capabilities needed to prevent the loss of trained cadres.

Here emerges the importance of training and of scientific research. It is necessary to bolster these two aspects so that they underline newly developed sciences and specializations and contribute to economic development.

It is necessary that all economic prosperity be tied to the development and bolstering of training and scientific research at the public, semipublic and private levels. This is what motivates us to say that it has become essential to establish a firm link and constant dialogue among the university, the cadre training institutions and the free institutions in order to develop cadres capable of contributing effectively to development.

This link and direct dialogue must be embodied in studies, in research in various fields and in training some cadres, especially middle-level cadres, and in having the private sector devote attention to training and to this training's compatibility with the labor market.

Moreover, direct contact between these sectors is certainly necessary for finding out the private sector's needs for the cadres that have to be trained according to the wishes of businessmen so as to avoid the waste of time and costs and the unemployment of the trained.

One of the problems of the free establishments is their lack of specialized and capable cadres in some fields, while we also have cadres with higher education that can find no job in the labor market.

This situation stems from the fact that these cadres do not meet the needs of the industrial, commercial or other establishments.

#### Studies in Modern Technology

Proceeding on this concept, brother M'Hamed Douiri has called serious thought to be given to this field in order to carry out the studies that have to be conducted at the level of research in the field of modern technology, asserting that it has become essential to examine the following types of technology closely:

Micro-electronics, energy, biotechnology, telecommunications, machinery technology and ocean utilization.

Concluding this paragraph, it is worth noting that the Cadre Training Department has completed the following:

1. Coordinating and equating diplomas

2. Studies and Statistics

Statistics have been compiled on the number of higher cadre training institutes and on the number of students enrolled and graduated in 1981-82. The department has also conducted a study on the needs of a number of sectors for cadres up to the year 2000.

3. Field of Education

The department has exerted efforts in the sphere of student accommodation, information and documentation, grants, training and cooperation with friendly organizations and countries.

The ministry has focused its efforts on studying a number of projects, such as:

The country's need for cadres.

The basic law governing (personnel in the joint education system).

The establishment of new institutions.

The ideal law concerning the establishment of cadre-training institutions.

The fund for cadre training.

The system of passing and so forth.

In this regard, the brother minister has received Alain Savary, the French minister of national education, and discussed with him the possibilities of cooperation in the sphere of cadre training and vocational training.

#### 4. Acquiring Technology and Boosting Sectors Concerned With It

Considering that modern technology plays a fundamental role in the development and production process and that it makes it possible to use resources in a rational way that avoids the waste of time and money, brother M'Hamed Douiri has been eager to develop this sphere.

Within this framework, the ministry is considering the creation of a technology department that undertakes to coordinate, boost, disseminate and discover technology according to economic and social needs.

Within the same framework, brother Douiri participated in March 1982 in the Advanced Technology Symposium that was organized in Paris by the Polytechnic School Veterans Association.

The brother minister presented at the symposium a review in which he dealt with the Third World's urgent need to enter the sphere of technology, pointing out in his review several aspects of which we will mention the following:

The transfer of technology as a fundamental aspect of cooperation between the developing and the advanced countries.

The lines of priority in the field of technology, such as food, energy, educational and industrial problems and the full utilization of raw materials.

The necessary training in this field.

Obstacles facing the real transfer of technology.

Concluding his review, the brother minister offered a number of proposals that contribute to facilitating the developing countries' entry into the field of technology.

As part of this visit, the brother minister met with Chevenement, the minister of research and technology, and Savary, the minister of national education.

Discussions were held at those meetings on the possibilities of cooperation in the sphere of research and technology and of training engineers, technicians and craftsmen.

## 3. Arabization

The minister has been interested in the activities of the National Committee for Planning Arabization of Technological and Scientific Terminology. A permanent secretariat has been formed for the committee and bills have been prepared on the creation and organization of this committee.

Brother Douiri inaugurated the 1982-83 session of the committee with an address in which he reviewed accomplishments and the tasks entrusted to the committee--tasks that can be summed up in the following:

Preparation of a number of dictionaries, such as [word illegible], mail and banking terminology, in a short time.

The brother minister has said that in view of the rigidity of the Arabic language at a time when scientific discoveries and technological inventions are growing and in view of the difficulty we are experiencing in coining terms due to the absence of a unified methodology among the speakers of Arabic, we must enter into a new phase characterized by accuracy and swift action in order to be able to make up for the existing gap, to keep up with scientific developments and to maintain a high standard within our educational institutions.

This national committee must embark on practical initiatives with the Permanent Arabization Coordination Bureau and must bolster these initiatives by strengthening bilateral cooperation with the Arab countries so that we can contribute effectively to unifying and coordinating terminology throughout the Arab nation. In this regard, the brother minister has worked to form a joint Moroccan-Tunisian committee to Arabize planning and economic terminology.

The Arabization Studies and Research Institute, considered the committee's armchair, has worked to establish a standard method for printing and for media terminologies, to set up an Arab data bank for dictionary terms coined on the basis of vowelized Arabic and to acquire electronic equipment that makes it possible to store a bilingual Arabic dictionary.

The brother minister has also declared that what was planned in the previous season will be implemented this season. This plan makes it an achievable goal to Arabize 25 terms daily and 750 terms monthly so that the committee can complete the dictionaries it has undertaken to write.

On the other hand, brother Douiri has devoted attention to the opening of an Arab section in the statistics branch of the National Institute for Applied Statistics and Economy. This effort is considered a new aspect in Morocco's march on the path of freedom and independence and in rebuilding the Moroccan identity which has contributed throughout history to creating a humane Islamic civilization in this part of Africa.

In an address he delivered on the occasion, the brother minister noted that the process of Arabization has taken two paths--Arabization at the administration level and Arabization at the educational level.

The opening of an Arab section in the National Institute will enable it to open up to the Arab homeland. Brother Douiri has expressed the hope that this institution will play a pioneer role in its field of specialization--a role similar to the one it is performing on the African level.

At the invitation of the Moroccan Philosophy Association, brother Douiri opened a symposium entitled "Where Is Arabization Heading?" asserting in his opening address that vowelization of the Arabic language is the only way to prevent its loss.

#### Issuance of Cooperatives Charter

If the cooperative is a socioeconomic organization working to improve the living standards of its members through joint action and concerted efforts, then the impact of this organization on the national economy is made evident in its contribution to the enhancement of production and the creation of new work opportunities, in addition to its stirring of the spirit of cooperation among the citizens, making them aware of the benefits and importance of joint efforts. For the cooperative organization to be able to perform the role entrusted to it and to participate effectively in solving many of the economic and social problems, it must be founded on a proper and complete legal framework. Toward this end, a bill has been prepared to modernize the general basic law governing the cooperatives and the tasks of the Cooperation Development Bureau. This bill is designed to fill the gaps in the present legal framework with its old provisions, most of which date back to the time of the protectorate and which are no longer compatible with existing conditions.

The brother minister presented this bill to the Chamber of Deputies on Monday, February 1983, observing that this law will crystallize a dear wish that has already been expressed repeatedly and that adding it to the chain of Moroccan legislation will undoubtedly contribute to enabling the cooperative sector to perform its full role in the socioeconomic process and in building the Morocco of the year 2000, in which cooperation will have a significant weight.

#### General Statistics-Documentation and Information Sciences

In the sphere of the population and housing census, the brother minister has kept a close watch on efforts exerted in conducting the census and in sorting out and analyzing the data this census will produce. It is to be noted that this general census, which was completed in September 1982, differs from the previous censuses in its extreme accuracy, which resulted from Morocco's technological and scientific development and the availability of capable cadres.

As for documentation, brother Douiri has headed the national day for familiarization with the two international systems--Acris and Caris [transliteration] used by the UN's FAO and delivered an address on the occasion pointing out the importance of documentation in the agricultural sector to social and economic development and asserting that the generation of data is no less important

from that of investments and enthusiastic manpower in the various economic fields. The minister then reviewed the National Documentation Center's role pertaining to the (Agress) system, with this center (processing 23 cases involving data in 1975 and 400 such cases in 1981) and training specialized personnel in libraries. The minister added that thanks to the availability of equipment, the center as of 1983 will begin participating in the (Agress) system to enhance the capability of entries stored on magnetic tape.

The Information Sciences School has also witnessed the activities of the seminar organized on the subject of "Information and Documentation for Educational Rejuvenation." This seminar's opening session was headed by brother Douiri, who underlined in his address the importance of the educational documentation center and the role it can play in the development and prosperity of the Arab countries. The minister then lauded the efforts exerted in this sphere by the UNESCO regional office for education in the Arab countries, by the Information Sciences School and by the national UNESCO committee.

## REVOLUTION IN DOMESTIC PRESS DESCRIBED

Khartoum Al-SARAFAH in Arabic 3 Mar 83 p 4

Article by 'Abdullah Jallab: "The Role of the Sudanese Press in the Current Revolution"

The discussion on the Sudanese press and its role continues and it continues; it has not been interrupted since the press reached its most recent stage after the nationalization. The issue of the press has continued to be the concern of the people working in it and the focus of their criticism and individual thoughts in their homes and their union organizations.

At present this dialogue is continuing and is diverse, total acceptance of press work as it really is remains far off.

I believe the dialogue that started recently in the halls of the organization, which I have clearly reflected in the papers in recent days and has found a distinctive place in the comprehensive political action program which is considered the basic focal point of the fourth national conference of the Socialist Union, will make the dialogue, and its continuation in this area, an important and necessary matter, which is in keeping with the significance of the revolution.

This article prompted others besides me to contribute to this field and has inspired others to contribute also, however modestly, in an area in which I do not feel qualified.

I wrote the ideas which I am offering now in early 1981, as a contribution to a seminar on the role of the media at that time, I feel (but do not claim to) to grasp; that is God's alone) that these ideas assume the form of a simple instrument, prompted more by sound intentions than professional skill. For contributing along with others, in this field. God is the guarantee of success.

The Central Distribution House carried out a major poll, perhaps the first of its kind in the Sudan, on the current status of the Sudanese press. Beginning that poll at that time and heading its working group was my colleague Sa'd al-Shaykh, then the director of the Distribution House.

... and the Al-Ayyam House was represented by our Comptroller, Mr. M. A. S. Al-Sabah, and the Al-Samafan House was represented by Mr. Sharif Al-Sabah, the Minister of the Blue Nile Province, now the Governor of the State of Khartoum. A small poll on the same subject which was held previously in some sections of the two cities gave a similar result in both communities.

The main point in the poll is worth contemplating at length. The following may go here, to summarize the results in this particular case:

"... the Al-Samafan House was very anxious. The bulk of the work at the beginning of the house's preparation is now over. It is a question of machinery having installed and numbered, and of the staff preparing for their important work. At the same time, the Al-Samafan, along with the newspaper AL-AYYAM, is also anxious about the Al-SHARAFAN in its original form, and AL-SIDRA. The former, as a publishing organization, had been firmly rooted in people's minds. There is no question of the part of some people that the personnel of the Al-SIDRA were asked for a small, token sum, and in issuing it a certain amount of difficulty did not go through the experiment successfully."

"... In this case, the Al-Samafan House was anxious in coming up with a plan to meet the new format for issuing a daily newspaper. This is a difficult task, since an intermediate notion vice-versa with the position of the Al-SIDRA. Some of those sections had become rounded out in people's minds. The general internal structure of the entire house was found to be good. This was the start of the move away from the style of the old paper. The organization of the old paper: from this, a great deal of material was taken which dealt with the special organization of the editorial board, and the editor and set forth the conception for such pages as the first page, the sports page, the foreign news page, the pages of correspondence, the pages of international news, the pages of cultural and artistic affairs, and so on. These were all merged new requirements, such as those for illustrations, editing, printing and a technical office which could put this all in its place. This was also touched upon the issue of the manpower that could be used. A team of working group in putting all this into the paper was mentioned.

"... And finally, the editor, the photographer, the designer, the typist, secretary, the layout, photography and printing departments, the advertising manager, and the administrative employee.

"... The last part was the importance of practical and theoretical training, and of providing means to help carry out the great tasks which had been assigned. In the form of vehicles, telephones, receiving, recording and photocopying equipment, and so forth.

"... The last point touched upon one of the most important issues, which remained the main point of discussion to this day, and this is the mono-national news agency in the country, SINA, of local news and equipment for the reception of international news.

such difficult political circumstances had led to the control of the publication news at that time, that assumed many of the aspects which, along with other factors, form what we can now call the problem of the first page. This is one of the greatest and most important issues bearing on our press at the present time and we will devote fuller discussion to that at the right time in this investigation.

The al-Bahafir House inaugurated the new era of journalism with its issue on 15 March 1947, by which it inaugurated the positive and negative features of the press in the present. The days that followed continued to add to the former features at times and the latter features at other times according to the diversions that press activity faced, the circumstances of the period in charge of this vocational activity, and the political and social circumstances which cast their shadow over press work.

After all, we sense the outcome of the efforts of the first days, which were mainly on planning, studies and lengthy discussion, we find that the al-Bahafir which endorsed some of the professional and cultural abilities of the editor, who issued with considerable success.

The paper was in a format double the size of the old one, which did not meet the numerous diverse needs more than had been intended. The name of the journalists working in the house, and its workers were added, and new sections were added, and their tasks became clarified, and this made of the leadership of the paper. This was all crowned by the financial success which transformed the house from a money-losing venture to a money-making one, despite its costs, in spite of the circumstances of stagnation that followed the advertising market after nationalization and expropriation.

It was not then a beginning that touched upon the progress of the al-Bahafir, as professional journalists managed to expand the paper by increasing its size to a larger size. This effort met with some acceptance, and the circulation rate rose perceptibly. In parallel to this, the editorial quality increased when we remember that the daily circulation of the al-Ayyam newspaper al-Muktab, the only one that was issued for some days after the revolution, did not exceed 1,000 copies. The success of the al-Bahafir provided an incentive for the al-Ayyam house to issue its paper in a larger size, following the first experiment, after which the al-Bahafir, which had been a failure. The success of Al-Bahafir, and its growth and benefited greatly from the verdict of the public, which was the result of the al-Bahafir house's experiment, created a sort of competition between the two houses benefiting, especially when the two houses were professional and deeply interested in the development of journalism.

This is the positive side of the picture. There are other aspects which are negative in nature since its early beginnings. Some of them are the following such as the question of the first page, which has been mentioned. Others have appeared as new occasions will permit, and others were born while others were not in people's minds, such as the desire and enthusiasm over the issuance of the first page.

part of today were absent from the initial mission of the press, concern and desire. At well as having a definite mission and role, and even a mission that reflects the needs of the heavy industry, as well as being an industry, it must also find in the states of demand for industrialization, a new management. The committee that was formed for this purpose was totally preoccupied with the press as a medium of communication of editors in chief and the like.

The first point, and the criterion in selecting one editor and one director of the house was their writing ability, not on the basis of their profession. Afterward, one demands that the editor be able to manage the house dominated, in the first place, by the financial importance of printing houses, the insertion of categories which would help make the industrialization, the welfare of workers, and the placing of training at the service of the people. It is to that we add the fact that the Sudancore press, in its present state, has not influenced any development worth mentioning in the field of nationalization, we will find that the situation in the press, in spite of the efforts made regarding the importation of books, does not constitute a sound beginning for a job of nationalization.

After the period of complaints and charges from time to time, the press has started to answer. Along with these, comes the question of the evaluation by relying on the revenues of the commercial press, increasing the price of advertising and at times by casting the names of people who have accumulated in the newspaper columns, or in the refractional lines proliferate and memoranda in the same publication, to the point where one would think that no man in Sudan was given as many fruitless memoranda as the Sudancore press.

Another aspect which enters into this situation is the question of the press after nationalization, and that is the fact that the first word "industry" must be subjected to certain reservations. In this press this aspect is related to its mission and its orientation to a normal role, since it becomes similar to a school or university. The name of the function assigned to it, but, at the same time, it is not a function by the fact that the university is considered a school, and is dealt with as such, while the press is not.

The Sudancore press contains elements that place it in the area of publishing. However, that does not place it in the area of publishing, since newspapers are the only product that is sold at a profit. Numerous approaches have been made throughout the world to copy this situation. We find that the Western press is founded on a theory that attempts to balance the balance between visible and invisible revenues, the one from sales and income from advertising; out of this have come the theories of advertising and its reflection on the composition of the press, and on the theories of distribution and the scope of press

country. In our countries, we find the theory that the press is a part of the public, it has exempt from efforts to seek to develop its role and its advertising, and its role is defined on the basis of the task that is set out for it. There also is a third approach, which works to fulfill the task of the press by subsidizing the sales price of paper and printing materials.

Now, the history on which our press was founded after nationalization shows us the first time we wanted a newspaper that could compete with the English into this country while not developing to the problem of the press and defining with the degree of error or virtue with which we view the press. We have not planned a program for those papers that have been left to the individual thinking of the persons who are managing them. On many occasions those persons are liable to be influenced by personal preception.

This always brings us to another essential point, which is the nature of the ownership of these houses. As is well understood, the press house is an entity, the organization stops at their right to choose the signs of the house and small organizational matters in which the house is involved. There are organizations that do not lie under the ownership of the press house, such as radio and television broadcasting, the newspaper publishing association, and the Federation of Artists, which constitute the main body of the media committee. The organization has control of it, and it has given a public relations office to supply journalists with the information related to it. Of course, all that cannot create channels that will be of a clearly real meaning and effectiveness. There is a difference between ownership and management — in other words, xper ownership does not mean management, and vice versa. In addition, the question of maintaining the ownership of the house has not progressed to the level of the organization's relationship between the house and the organization, and the organization is not able to put out a vision of its own which is related to the press, to the industry, management and mission. This has put the individual and the organization in the Nile Valley while turning the individual thinking of the press into something reflecting the source, which is the relationship to the organization or to the profession.

It is natural to do this on the paper or natural, but in Egypt it is not done. I am referring on the first page. This is what I mean by the first page. The problem of the first page is one of organization and the other press arts that are built upon it, such as journalism, comment, reports, investigation, and criticism. It is natural for me to do that, and the resulting comments in the first page. It is natural, in fact, is the cornerstone of the press.

The problem of the first page started at the outset as a result of the political situation in the political atmosphere. In the book "How to Write a Good Article," the author calls this the road of normality in a free press. In the book "How to Write a Good Article," the author has written an article on

and open and frank ideological discussions which could not be done in the press, while others gained power in a manner that increased their influence, output, resources and so forth. That is to say, perhaps the first and last time in the history of the country, the man in charge of security put out a pamphlet for all the public authorities, and so forth. The resolution was to give the state control over the issuance of news so that the papers would not become pulpits in which political forces could struggle. This was done in the Council of Ministers. The result to that day was to turn the agency into the only channel, and the basic one, for bringing information thus the other media.

It is now known how disruptive as regards the papers' calculations regarding the news came from the agency.

Now this, that, in the heat of the struggle and atmosphere of nurried accusations, dominated at that time, the executive system resorted to the code of ethics, which it deals with published news, for instance stating "Concerning the news, positive aspects and negative ones should be avoided." At that time has not yet come to publish this matter, or fail to identify journalists or what they were. As is well known, one peril of nationalization was the basic issue in how one should consider journalists: should they be considered as personal personality that they continued to possess before nationalization, or were they just government employees like others?

Indeed, most of the journalists the papers inherited after nationalization, especially the reporters, were people who received their entire experience from the old system in the area of the news from the old school of the press. Prior to nationalization the press relied on the power of the editor's pen more than on the reporter's arts; indeed, the editor was the prime reporter of the paper, because of the weight he had acquired and the fact that his influence extended into the political and social area.

A second brought on the complaints which have continued to be repeated since then, to which this climate, along with the subsequent monopolization of the news by the agency, led, namely, that the newspapers rely on the agency, the news is alike, and so forth. The fact that the news was all alike or was in a state of uniformity was not the only consequence, rather, the difficulty of obtaining information -- and of course information does not just mean positive information, but all information, whether positive or negative -- was another problem. Therefore, the skimpy nature of information led to a skimpiness in all the journalist's arts that I referred to above; this I referred to as the "grave of the first page."

The journalists did not assume the position of onlookers in the face of this; numerous attempts still were made on their part and on the part of the journalists to rise above this problem. The journalists' demands for freedom of information, their demand for protection for journalists in the performance of their work, the efforts of the Media Secretariat in the Socialist Union to hold monthly or weekly meetings with the secretary general, and so

part, is a formal part of this tendency. The situation requires further effort, greater efforts to solve the problem of the newspaper on the part of both sides.

Let us return to the daily newspapers go. It seems that the situation with regard to them is no more complicated. The post-nationalization actions did not affect the issue of magazines as thoroughly as the daily papers. In fact, the way in which they were regarded put them in a secondary position. Furthermore, they did not receive the attention they deserved in terms of numbers, personnel, machinery and equipment. Indeed, the fact that the chairmen of the editorial committees in chief of daily newspapers only caused all attention to be focused on the newspapers, and when financial losses started to appear, the editor started to put restrictions on the magazines they were issuing. This kind of restriction continued to be embodied in the issuance of decrees to prohibit the magazine or magazines the houses issued.

AL-MUSTAFA, which was promoted and given a degree of attention to some extent, was similar, far from better than others, and issued many magazines worth noting. It was first issued, since the matter of administering it was assigned to the press ministry, a matter which the daily papers suffered from, and caused complications in its first issue.

The circumstance was that at a time, AL-MUSTAFA, after a short life, was discontinued, the Ministry of Culture and Information was putting out the magazine SUDAN, and, in spite of financial obstacles, the absence of certain specialized personnel, and the problems of offices and communications, the scientific staff planning and professional leadership managed to transcend all these, and clearly endow SUDAN with the most facilities in the artistic and journalistic art. In editorial terms, and with the available resources in the circumstances existing for a successful journalistic publication.

These difficulties raised here require that one pause before the discussion of the role of the activity from its present condition, which suffers from many difficulties greater than those I have mentioned, such as the flight of editors, journalists, and laborers, the doubling of the prices of paper and printing, the increase, and the doubling of the prices of machinery and equipment, lack of raw materials, and so on.

Any solution for rising above this state may be summarized in the following:

1. Revising the basis of the theory on which newspapers were based after nationalization, so that the political system can have its own newspaper, called the People's Press, and this paper will be a real organizational affair, and the political aspect in its numerous features and publications will be an effective instrument for the organization and a refuge for the people - a connection of the lines of the summit and the base. Perhaps what has been done in our country, and the effect it has made, will encourage the other countries to do the same, and the effect it has made, will encourage the other countries to do the same.

In papers, I consider that the political party will have to make its preparations in which the political organization will not be allowed to take all the capital and the rest will go to the workers. It is necessary to give a clear agreement to be given to the value of the church, especially the church's role in the preparation of detailed strategies which will result in the selection of the church's leadership and management. The detailed strategies will also include the print aspects of the national orientation of the paper or the newspaper, the method for selecting the leadership of the paper, and workers'

for the papers of the executive system, headed by the papers of the Ministry of Culture and Information, I consider that these should be further developed in accordance with the memoranda which have been presented in connection with them, which are thorough. The House of Publication and Printing has turned the ministry's dreams and efforts into actual practice in this regard. In my estimation, the Ministry of Culture and Information has managed to bring a number of magazines whose success and influence have been facilitated by the ministry. It has managed to preserve the life of a number of other magazines. This has all been done under conditions which at the very least were difficult, if not impossible.

When the magazine SUDANOW was established nothing was allocated to it except a few persons who had a high degree of seriousness. There were no premises, no equipment, no specific budget, no press and none of a number of other difficulties, yet the magazine lasted for a long period. Perhaps in one of the most difficult periods in the life of its formation it suffered from the fire. But it managed to transcend all this and bring the magazine back to life up out of the ashes, with nothing more to rely upon than the enthusiasm of the people who issued it.

This situation clearly shows that the ability and the power to develop this kind of work, if the problems to which the conditions of these magazines are subjected are solved. These are problems of an obvious nature which are connected with the issue of printing. If that is solved in the framework of the House of Publication and Printing, that will constitute the greatest support for the culture and culture can receive. The ministry, with the aid of this institution, could put out a daily newspaper which would be the spokesman for the executive system, imparting a new tone to journalistic activity and contributing to the proper categorization of journalistic activity.

The regional press, throughout its existence, has played a basic role in consolidating national harmony and putting it into concrete form. In its columns it has reflected the greatest ideas, which have engaged in dialogue and struggle with various trends in cultural, political and social thinking. We are now on the verge of a massive step in the field of regional government and the establishment of firm bases for political, cultural and social action. I imagine that this interpretation, or a similar interpretation, of journalistic activity can give our future efforts a strong push and turn the press into an instrument of national interaction; indeed it will turn it into the catalyst of the general movement, with its vigor and its examinations of the past, present and future.

ESSEBSI ON U.S. ROLE IN MIDDLE EAST

LD151007 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0805 GMT 15 May 83

[Text] Jidda, 15 May (SPA--Tunisian Foreign Minister Beji Caid Essebsi announced that his country is currently in continuous contact with the Palestinian leadership in order to have consultations and an exchange of views on rapprochement between [word indistinct] and the PLO for the good of the Arab cause in general.

The Tunisian foreign minister said in an interview published today in AL-MADINAH that his country always stands by the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and seeks to regain their usurped rights.

Essebsi said that the just Palestinian cause will triumph sooner or later, although it now is going through a difficult period in light of the events taking place in Lebanon and the Zionist occupation of Lebanon. The Tunisian minister expressed his hope that Arab unity will be achieved, that the atmosphere between the Arab states will be cleared, and that closeness and cohesion among them will be strengthened in light of the necessary commitment to set up the Palestinian state on Palestinian territory.

Beji Caid Essebsi described U.S. moves and the despatch of Secretary of State George Shultz to the region and his visits to its countries, are in themselves good and worthy of attention, especially because the United States has influence on international decisions and has submitted plans for the solution of the Palestinian issue and, in a more general way, the Middle East issue. He pointed out that the result of American moves in the region will be dependent on Israel's reactions.

Essebsi mentioned that the Middle East and the Palestinian issues center on the Fes summit plan because it is the ground that brings together the [word indistinct] countries, and it is also a suitable solution. He stressed that the Fes peace plan supports the Palestinian struggle under PLO leadership for the Palestinians to regain their usurped rights and that it is the duty of the Arabs to support them with all they ask for and to stand by their side.

Beji Caid Essebsi announced that his country has always supported the convening of any Arab gathering for the purpose of exchanging views, dialogue,

and coordination of action and postures to produce a joint plan, providing that the necessary preparations and arrangements are made for it and the means of success made available to it.

Regarding integration and cooperation among the Arab Maghreb countries, the Tunisian foreign minister explained that there are encouraging signs, especially now that Algeria and Morocco have concluded their problems and firm steps have been taken to normalize relations. He said we are proceeding on the road.

Regarding the question of the Western Sahara, he said that the solution of the Western Sahara issue is based on the Nairobi resolutions because the African solution is the best and because the issue concerns the Organisation of African Unity,

CSO: 4-117.14

## SALAH KHALAF MEETING WITH ESSEBSI

PM131138 Tunis L'ACTION in French 7 May 83 p 4

[Unattributed report: "Tribute to Bourguiba and Tunisia for Their Unreserved Support for the Palestinian Cause"]

[Text] Foreign Minister Beji Caid Essebsi had talks yesterday morning [6 May] with Palestinian militant Abu-Iyad (Salah Khalaf), member of the PLO Executive Committee.

The latest developments in the situation in the Arab world and the current consultations between the PLO and the Syrian leaders were the main subjects discussed.

Following the meeting Abu-Iyad stated that all these contacts were aimed at finding a just settlement to the Palestinian affair, and in this context he paid tribute to President Habib Bourguiba and Tunisia for their unreserved support for the Palestinian people's cause and their action to increase Arab solidarity.

Mr Salah Khalaf, who was due to leave for Damascus after the meeting to join the Palestinian delegation at the Syrian-Palestinian negotiations under the leadership of PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, expressed the hope that this Syrian-Palestinian meeting will make it possible to further strengthen Arab solidarity in the face of the Zionist enemy's aggressions.

In reply to a question Abu Iyad stressed that what is called the "Jordanian option" for solving the Palestinian problem is an expression used by the Israelis and that the Jordanian option can only be the Arab option. He added that Jordanian-Palestinian relations are excellent and that "we are anxious that they should continue." "The existence of differences of opinion should not affect these relations," he said, before stressing in conclusion that Arab efforts are being made on the international stage to enable the Palestinian people to exercise their right to self-determination.

CSO: 4500/214

MZALI HOLDS BRUSSELS PRESS CONFERENCE

PI 11440 Paris L'ACTION in French 6 May 83

(attributed report: "Press Conference Given in Brussels by Mr Mohamed Mzali")

(excerpts) The presence of the Moroccan ambassador and the Algerian chargé d'affaires at the EEC beside [Tunisian prime minister] Mr Mohamed Mzali at the press conference which took place at the EEC commission's headquarters in Brussels yesterday afternoon and which was given jointly by the prime minister and Mr Fugard Pisani, European commissioner for development, is regarded by European circles as an event without precedent in EEC annals.

"This presence, which was initiated by Mr Mohamed Mzali, is according to observers in Brussels, a symbol and marks the start of a new phase in relations among the Maghreb countries." (quote marks as published)

"This presence," Mr Mzali said, addressing the international press accredited in Brussels, "in fact reflects an affirmation of our solidarity and of our desire to work together as an entity to improve our relations with the community."

The prime minister also expressed<sup>1</sup> the view that the expansion of the European ten "is an exclusively European matter." In this connection he gave an exhaustive view of the Maghreb countries' relations with the EEC which should, "he said, be based on an all-embracing approach and be part of an integral solidarity." (quote marks as published)

Mr Mohamed Mzali proposed the creation of a coordination body at the Maghreb level and the intensification of consultations among the countries of the region. "The achievements made in the region over the past 3 months inspire optimism," he added.

After recalling the meeting between King Hassan II and President Benajedid and the Algerian president's visit to Tunisia 18 through 20 March--a visit which he described as historic--the prime minister stated: "All these initiatives herald a rapprochement and a complementarity among the three countries that are likely to facilitate dialogue between the EEC and the Maghreb and to prompt the community to work for Maghreb harmony and to

appropriate the major advantage presented by a Maghreb showing increasing solidarity and unity."

Questioned on the contribution which Tunisia expects from the EEC in the framework of the efforts made to settle the Middle East conflict, Mr Mohamed Ghaili stated: "The community's successive consultations constitute progress compared with the statements of other big countries because," he added, "the community has proclaimed the Palestinians' inviolable right to self-determination and the creation of an independent state. For different reasons of civilization, history, and geography, Europe could certainly play a more active role, especially now that we are seeing prospects blocked and the glimmers of hope which appeared at one time seem to be fading. This role could take the form of more explicit recognition of the PLO and the establishments of contact with its leader Yasir 'Arafat," the prime minister concluded, stressing: "I think we are all united. We must act together to end the arrogance of Menahem Begin, who is playing on Arab divisions. This is a preparation for war not peace."

0001-4881/216

## TUNISIAN-BRITISH TALKS

PHOTOGRAPHIC TRANSLATION in French 23 Apr 83 p 6

[British United report: "Tunisia-Britain: Toward Increased Trade"]

Tunis, during a ceremony Friday morning at the Foreign Ministry, Messrs. Houcine Mestiri, secretary of state for foreign affairs, and Douglas Hurd, minister of state at the foreign office, signed the minutes of the proceedings of the first session of the Tunisian-British Grand Joint Committee and the document of agreement between the two governments on the creation of this committee.

Mestiri said he was pleased with the results of the proceedings of the Grand Joint Committee, which, he said, made it possible to take a positive step along the roads of bilateral cooperation, which has been established over many years.

Mr. Mestiri pointed out that the Grand Committee's deliberations also made it possible to open up new fields for Tunisian-British cooperation, including the financial field.

The secretary of state said that Douglas Hurd's visit to Tunisia provided an opportunity for discussing bilateral relations, the Middle East crisis and the various acute international problems.

Mr. Mestiri expressed the hope that cooperation between Tunisia and Britain would enjoy a future full of mutual beneficial experiences.

Mr. Douglas Hurd also hailed the results of the Grand Joint Committee's proceedings and of the talks he had with members of the government, particularly Habib Mzali.

He said he was pleased to have extended to the prime minister an invitation from his British counterpart, Margaret Thatcher, to pay an official visit to Britain.

Douglas Hurd said the British side would continue to work to establish close cooperation between the countries.

With regard to the broad guidelines for financial cooperation as presented in the minutes signed by the two sides, Britain granted its approval for the opening of two sectorial lines of credit and decided to increase its trade with Tunisia and to encourage private British investments in Tunisia.

Both sides also agreed to prepare a technological cooperation program regarding, among other things, technological aid and personnel training in the fields of public health, agriculture, scientific research and youth. This program will supplement the current joint actions, which the two sides have decided to strengthen.

Tunisia and Britain also agreed to a program of cultural and artistic exchanges to be drawn up by the two sides.

CSO: 4500/214

MZALI INTERVIEW WITH ARABIC PAPER 'AL-SABAH' REPORTED

PM131235 Tunis L'ACTION in French 23 Apr 83 p 4

[Unattributed report: "The Government's Socialist Policy Is Aimed Essentially at a Fair Distribution of Wealth and Is Based on the Mobilization of All Energies"]

[Excerpts] In an interview published yesterday by the [Kwaiti] Arabic daily AL-SABAH Mr Mohamed Mzali, prime minister and secretary general of the Destourian Socialist Party [PSD], assessed the government's policy over the past 3 years. He particularly emphasized the projects carried out in the framework of the sixth plan, the Maghreb option for which Tunisia constantly campaigns, and the socialist dimension of internal policy.

Referring to the democratic option which forms the framework for government action, Mr Mohamed Mzali recalled the initiatives taken on this subject, especially the emergence of an opposition press, the recognition in July 1981 of the Tunisian Communist Party, and the authorization granted to many associations to freely indulge in their activities and democratically express their members' opinion. "These initiatives prove that the present regime in Tunisia is one of the most liberal in the Third World," the prime minister stated. Other measures designed to implement the content of President Bourguiba's speech on 10 April 1981 will gradually be introduced. "These measures," he specified, "give practical substance to pluralism which is authentic, aware and truly impervious to foreign influences."

The prime minister stated that contacts with the opposition are continuing at all levels. In this connection he expressed the government's desire to establish relations of trust and mutual respect. In addition he denied the rumors about the possibility of forming a coalition government or holding an extraordinary PSD Congress on the 50th anniversary of its foundation.

The next congress will take place in 1986 as scheduled.

The prime minister stressed the importance of the step taken toward building the Maghreb since Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid's recent visit to Tunisia.

New projects will be carried out jointly by Tunisia and Algeria "thanks to trust and mutual respect," he stressed.

Mr. Mohamed Mzali described Tunisia's relations with Morocco as excellent.

He recalled the exchange of visits which took place between the two prime ministers and the decisions taken on that occasion within the framework of fruitful cooperation between the two countries.

Relations with Libya, long characterized by tension and indifference, are now based on contact and dialogue, he said.

This improvement took place particularly after Colonel al-Qadhafi's visit in February 1982 at President Bourguiba's invitation.

The joint communique issued on that occasion outlined the appropriate framework for cooperation between the two countries and the successive stages which will be taken toward the sound unitary option. The Tunisian Government, he added, remains attached to these pledges.

Questioned on the possibility of holding a Maghreb summit, Mr Mohamed Mzali stressed the need to show caution and avoid unexpected actions.

Discussing the "spirit of the Tangiers charter," Mr Mohamed Mzali stressed the unshakable political will to build Maghreb unity on the basis of respect for existing entities and sound, rational, and constantly increased integration in the spheres of education, culture, information, youth, and the economy....

With regard to socioeconomic policy the prime minister stressed that the government is convinced of the need to create a platform for dialogue and solidarity between it and the social partners for building the country's future.

Mr Mohamed Mzali pointed out that that is certainly a difficult approach, but for the government it continues to be the fundamental pillar of social peace and of the development effort and the ideal means helping to consolidate national solidarity, which, to exist, requires an acute sense of responsibility and maturity.

CSO: 4500/214

TUNISIAN-LUXEMBOURG COMMUNIQUE

PM170851 Tunis L'ACTION in French 6 May 83 p 9

[Unattributed report: "Tunisian-Luxembourg Joint Communique"]

[Text] At the end of the official visit made to the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg by Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali 2 through 4 May 1983 the following joint communique was issued:

At the invitation of Luxembourg Prime Minister Pierre Werner, Tunisian Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali, accompanied by Mrs Mzali, paid an official friendly working visit to the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg 2 through 4 May 1983 at the head of a large delegation comprising, in particular, National Economy Minister Abdelaziz Lastram, Agriculture Minister Lassad Ben Osman, and Secretary of State to the Foreign Minister for International Cooperation Ahmed Ben Arfa.

The discussions were also attended on the Luxembourg side a, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Foreign Commerce Colette Fleisch and b, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and Foreign Commerce Paul Helminger.

During his visit to the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg Mr Mohamed Mzali was granted an audience by His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Luxembourg.

The talks which took place between Mr Mohamed Mzali and Mr Pierre Werner and between the two countries' government delegations took place in an atmosphere of cordiality, friendship, and mutual trust and enabled the two prime ministers to make a detailed analysis of bilateral relations in all spheres and to carry out an exhaustive exchange of views on the main current international questions.

The two prime ministers reiterated their respective governments' desire to further strengthen bilateral relations and expressed their satisfaction at the harmonious development of cooperation between the two countries.

The two sides examined the progress made on the projects which were picked out both at the meeting of the joint committee of experts in Luxembourg in May 1982 and during Luxembourg Prime Minister Pierre Werner's official visit to Tunisia in June 1982 and which relate essentially to the iron and steel

sector, port and railroad infrastructures, health, housing, agriculture, and information. They welcomed the progress made in negotiations between the Luxembourg company Arbed and the Tunisian company El Fouladh with a view to studying the implementation of joint projects.

The two delegations reiterated their desire to develop their economic cooperation, especially in the spheres picked out during Mr Pierre Werner's visit to Tunisia, which relate to:

- The agriculture and food industry;
- The metallurgical industry and engineering industries;
- The construction materials industries;
- Water conservation.

To do this it was agreed to have an exchange of missions if necessary.

The two governments agreed to extend their economic cooperation, especially in the iron and steel sphere through the companies Arbed and El Fouladh. They decided to lay down the terms of reference for this cooperation in a joint declaration of intent.

As regards the agriculture and food sector the possibilities of cooperation between the two countries were explored during working meetings and it was agreed that a mission of Luxembourg experts will visit Tunis at the beginning of June to study the feasibility of the projects proposed by the Tunisian side.

The two delegations expressed their desire to establish a Tunisian-Luxembourg bilateral and triangular cooperation structure to study, identify, and implement joint projects in Tunisia and on international markets.

The two sides reiterated their desire to cooperate in the spheres of medical, paramedical, and agricultural and food industry training.

They discussed the possibility of exchanging missions to study possible cooperation in the audiovisual sphere.

They think in particular that the increased tendencies to resort to force and interference in other states' affairs are a serious threat to international peace and stability.

Examining the state of relations between Tunisia and the EEC, and after the Tunisian side had expressed its deep concern at the present and future state of these relations, the two sides stressed the need to find solutions likely to safeguard Tunisia's legitimate interests.

In addition, the two sides made a detailed examination of the international situation. They exchanged their viewpoints on the various important current problems.

Turning to the situation prevailing in the Middle East, the two sides reaffirmed their deep conviction that it is necessary to reach a just and comprehensive settlement to the Near East conflict based on international equity and on implementing all the relevant UN resolutions.

Mr Mzali and Mr Werner think there is a need for an active European contribution to the establishment and consolidation of a just and lasting peace in the region.

The two sides think that the realization of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, including the full exercise of their legitimate right to self-determination, is a fundamental and vital element in the search for this settlement.

They reaffirmed the absolute necessity of restoring the Lebanese state's independence and enabling it to restore its sovereignty over its whole territory.

With regard to the Iraqi-Iranian war the two prime ministers again stressed the need to urgently reach a political solution to this conflict, which is situated in a particularly important and sensitive region. They deplored the great human and material losses suffered by the two sides and called on the two warring sides to open a dialogue.

With regard to the situation in southern Africa the two prime ministers reiterated their firm condemnation of the apartheid policy practiced in South Africa. They declared their support for the efforts which the United Nations is making to enable the Namibian people to gain independence by the implementation of its resolutions.

The two prime ministers expressed their concern at the deterioration in the international situation and, in particular, in the detente process.

They highlighted the dangers resulting from the uncontrolled nuclear arms race and expressed their concern at the lack of progress in the negotiations which should lead to a gradual and balanced reduction in nuclear arms, the ultimate goal being real and general disarmament.

CSO: 4500/214

**SPORTS AGREEMENT WITH GDR**

PM131050 Tunis L'ACTION in French 25 Apr 83 p 5

[Unattributed report: "End of Mohamed Kraiem's Visit to East Berlin"]

[Text] Youth and Sports Minister Mohamed Kraiem's official visit to the GDR, which started 21 April, ended Saturday afternoon with the signing of a supplement to the existing sports cooperation program. This program was signed during last September's visit to Tunis by Manfred Ewald, president of the Gymnastic and Sports Association (DTSB) of the GDR. The signing took place during an official ceremony held at the DTSB headquarters and attended by members of both delegations and Tunisia's ambassador in East Berlin, Ammar Souidi.

In a joint communique signed and published at the end of the official talks and working sessions that Mr Kraiem and his delegation had with sports officials in the GDR, the two sides "hail the level reached by sporting cooperation between the countries and point with satisfaction to the broadly positive record of achievements made since the introduction of the cooperation program signed last September in Tunis." They confirm "their desire to step up sporting exchanges and to enrich them with new initiatives, which were the subject of a supplementary protocol agreement signed at the end of this visit."

The two sides also agreed to conduct regular talks with a view to establishing the broad guidelines for the 1984-85 cooperation program, which will be completed by the joint committee at its next session, scheduled for the last quarter of the present year.

The two sides also stress the important role of sporting exchanges as a means of mutual comprehension and rapprochement between the peoples, of detente, and of safeguarding peace.

CSO: 4500/214

HARIF COMMENTS ON SHULTZ TALKS

TA060952 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 6 May 83 p 13

[Commentary by Yosef Harif: "Begin Proposed to Shultz Appointing Haddad Governor of the South; Lebanon Proposed Appointing Him Commander of the Antiterrorism Unit"]

[Text] In one of the private talks between the prime minister and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, which preceded his trip to Beirut for a talk with the Lebanese president over the "draft agreement between Israel and Lebanon," Begin suggested appointing Sa'd Haddad "governor" [last word in English].

This was after the Americans, in face of the stubborn Lebanese opposition to the Israeli demand to keep Haddad as the commander of the Lebanese forces in southern Lebanon, brought up a list of titles as substitutes: It was suggested that Haddad be "deputy commander," or "head of intelligence" in southern Lebanon, or in charge of combating terrorism in that area.

I have a title for him (for Haddad)--the prime minister said suddenly-- "Governor"...[last word in English]. This actually means a lot but it is not necessarily a military title... And if you do not define the title too precisely, there is no reason why Lebanon should oppose it. Moreover, in this role ("governor") he would be subordinate to the federal government...

Shultz laughed and did not hide his pleasure at the imagination that led to this interesting suggestion. That is, an authoritative status yet not a military one, in order to pacify the Lebanese. But it was clear that he did not believe that this could be done and accepted.

Shultz returned on Wednesday and in the amended draft he brought for the prime minister Haddad's status is still unresolved. At the most the Lebanese were ready to agree to appoint him the "commander of the anti-terrorism unit" in southern Lebanon, in the framework of the Lebanese forces.

The Cabinet today, when it sits down to decide on the "final" formulation proposed by Shultz will have to decide, therefore, whether to stake Haddad's role as a subject on which the whole agreement stands or falls, or to decide that what is important is the one thing: Whether the combined security

arrangements in the 45-km zone will fulfill the basic objective for which Israel set out on "Operation Peace for Galilee"--preventing a situation by which Lebanese soil could be used as a base for Menahem Begin heard of Shultz' achievements in Beirut--achievements that are based on, according to the U.S. secretary of state the "final concessions" of the Lebanese; Shultz does not believe any more can be achieved. Begin seemed tense, maybe even concerned, not exhibiting the same amount of optimism as Shultz. He did not tell his guest whether he, Begin, tends to accept this "last proposal" (Shultz: "I think that the time has come to make a decision!"). Before the two parted, Begin made one thing quite clear: We have one yardstick: the actual, real security arrangements. We will not do anything that may allow a return to the situation preceding "Operation Peace for Galilee."

"I understand"...said Shultz, in a rough voice because of the flu he had caught.

Did Shultz really understand?

Even if he understood Israel's intentions and the risks it is taking upon itself, in any case since there is no "ideal arrangement," he did not have any choice. It seemed to him, so he told his discussion partners in Jerusalem, that the Lebanese would be unable to concede any more due to the heavy pressure exerted upon them by the Syrians.

The question therefore is: What is the choice now facing Begin and the Cabinet. In actual fact Israel did not agree to Shultz' final draft, since in the entire 12 pages of the "Shultz document" nothing is clear and binding. After all, in question is phrasing that may be interpreted in two ways, and may open the way for endless problems. And the Cabinet will have to make a very difficult decision: To accept the draft offered to it, a watered down version with all the risks that entails, or to reject it with the knowledge that what Shultz did not achieve now, he will achieve later. Without a doubt, the moment of truth on Lebanon has arrived.

Shultz admits that he had no doubt about Israel's sincere wish to withdraw from Lebanon, contrary to publicity, even from U.S. sources, that cast doubt on it.

"I do not accept this claim against Israel...I am sure Israel is not ready to stay in Lebanon one extra day, and that all it wants is an agreement that will enable it to withdraw. And I am ready to say this publicly anywhere, but how do you achieve that?"

"How do you achieve that"--that is, how to bring about an agreement that will ensure Lebanese sovereignty and at the same time will also ensure the security of Israel. It is doubtful whether Shultz himself, when presenting the final product to the prime minister was convinced that he got what he wanted. But apparently, he was convinced that even he cannot do more than that.

And it should be admitted that what he bought with him is a far cry from what Israel wants. The Cabinet can, of course, conclude that this arrangement is better than no arrangement at all, but first of all one should recognize the facts. And the facts are not encouraging. Therefore one can sympathize with the prime minister who was described as "tense" and "concerned."

And if Begin told Shultz on Wednesday that the yardstick guiding the Cabinet is the "security arrangement," this could be interpreted as if Begin was ready to compromise on phrasing, but not on essentials. That is, if the military and the various security people decide that what is offered will ensure security, a majority in the Cabinet would opt for an agreement with Lebanon, Shultz-style. And if not, Begin will not take a risk, and will not hesitate to ask the secretary of state for "further clarifications."

The prevailing mood over the last few days, when every day there are attacks and casualties, is to "get rid" of Lebanon as soon as possible. However, the question is—and it was brought up immediately over the first sleepless night in the Foreign Ministry in Jerusalem at which Shultz' document was analyzed—whether a weak arrangement will not cause Israel more sacrifices in the future?

When Begin left Shultz he took home everything pertaining to the security arrangements in the 45-km zone in Lebanon in order to study it in-depth. It seems it can be safely said that in the end it will be the prime minister who will decide the Cabinet's stand today in Jerusalem.

Israel had hoped that Shultz, who showed it seemed, greater sensitivity and understanding than Habib for Israel's stands, would be able to influence the Lebanese to compromise with Israel. But very quickly it transpired that Shultz' power is limited as well. He sat in Jerusalem, listened, wrote down "every word," promised that he would try and offer what he had heard to the Lebanese but came back almost empty handed.

It seems he quickly came to the conclusion that the more things left vague and general—the better.

At one point Shultz admitted to the prime minister: I read the Camp David accords very carefully and I discovered the wisdom buried in them....

And another small confession by Shultz: When you come to the Middle East things seem different than from behind a desk in the State Department....

So, coming here he learned the appropriate rules of the game in this region in general and in Lebanon in particular. And Shultz found a haven in the Camp David accords, whose clarity is in their vagueness. And so, after adopting this technique he suggested the Israelis make do with accompanying letters and verbal promises, and U.S. guarantees instead of Lebanese ones. When the prime minister and the foreign defense ministers spoke of relations

with Lebanon, Shultz said, following his newly-learned political lesson, that there are things that the Lebanese will be unable to declare publicly... Because this will get them into trouble with the Syrians and the Arabs and so on... Therefore, Shultz stated, the method is to make do with verbal Lebanese commitments....

Begin: There is nothing wrong with some verbal agreements as well, as long as they are written somewhere....

Shultz: It is a pleasure to do business here, in the Middle East....

The good atmosphere in which the talks were held did not diminish even on Wednesday evening this week, when Shultz came to the prime minister and explained to him why, in his estimation, he was not able to achieve more from Lebanon than what he had already achieved, although it was clear even to him that if Israel agrees to compromise on some points, it will not do so for anything but firm guarantees, given by the United States to Israel, over the basic questions: What will happen if after the evacuation of all "foreign forces" the terrorists continue to organize in southern Lebanon and threaten the Galilee settlements? What if the Syrians do not accept the "Shultz document?" What if the Lebanese Government violates the agreements and even dismantles Haddad's forces? What if Lebanon goes back on its obligations to Israel on the questions of the joint patrols, passage of people, merchandise, etc.?

If it is true, as Shultz claimed more than once during his talks in Jerusalem, that "the Syrians scare the Lebanese," then that means that the Lebanese behavior toward Israel is derived, so it seems, from their fear of Syria, and who is to guarantee to us that Lebanon will respect all its commitments?

Trying to make the draft, as offered by Shultz for an agreement between Israel and Lebanon, more palatable, envoy Philip Habib said that in actual fact Israel is achieving a "peace agreement" with Lebanon although the word peace is not mentioned in it.

This was by way of adding insult to injury. From one visit to the other in Beirut, formulations were eroded to Israel's detriment. That was also the case after Shultz' last and decisive visit. Except for one issue--the question of the status of UNIFIL--on which Lebanon met Israel halfway, Shultz did not accomplish a thing. Lebanon accepted the U.S. compromise formula according to which UNIFIL troops would be stationed in the north, whereas in the 45-km zone in the south there would only be UN observers. However, everything remained vague and obscure beyond that point, even on such substantial issues as the joint patrols and the passage of goods and people, which from the Israeli point of view bear a security relevance more than they reflect normalization.

In fact, there is no real Lebanese undertaking to discuss the passage of goods and people with Israel. In effect, it is the Americans who undertake to begin negotiations on this issue within 6 months from the Israeli

withdrawal. What will happen if the frightened Lebanese come 6 months hence and say that they have problems with the Syrians and that they will not enter into negotiations over the passage of goods and people? Will the IDF return to Lebanon then?

Well, the Americans are "undertaking"--to do what? Will the Multinational Force [MNF] force the Lebanese Government to negotiate with Israel?

When it came to the joint patrols--or as the Lebanese insist on calling them, joint control teams--the Lebanese refused to budge. They refused to reply to questions about the performance of those teams, the location of the military centers from which the joint patrols would set out, and how contact would be made between local commanders in northern Israel and the Lebanese commanders in southern Lebanon.

These questions do not pertain to the political significance of the clauses on normalization. It is not a question which must implicitly hint that they are backing off from the Arab boycott against Israel. It is not a matter of Lebanon's unwillingness to include a sentence implying recognition of Israel at the beginning of the agreement. The version quoting the UN Charter on the attitude of one UN member toward another was rejected by Lebanon.

Let us assume that Israel should evince flexibility on questions of a political nature, even if Philip Habib believes that the proposed agreement is tantamount to a peace treaty--what will then happen to the security questions?

One need not absolutely make light of the achievements made by Shultz and his predecessors. It may be important to note the fact that the Lebanese Government openly undertakes not to let its land become a base for organizations that aim to fight against Israel, as well as other undertakings pertaining to the security zone (such as limiting the types of weapons so as not to allow the presence of artillery which would pose a threat to Israel, or surface-to-air missiles which would jeopardize air force aircraft) even if they are irrelevant. Shultz' document should be seen as it is, and to a large extent it appears to be an agreement between Israel and...the United States no less than with Lebanon. This state of affairs suits the Lebanese because they are hard put to make commitments toward Israel without causing the "Arab world" to rise up against them. Thus, the Lebanese argued that it would be "beneath their dignity" to agree in writing that they have no objection to having Israeli aircraft carry out patrols in Lebanese skies as part of the security arrangements. At most, they are willing to say as much to the Americans....

There will probably be those who will claim that this actually is nothing other than a new cease-fire agreement, but that is not necessarily so. The agreement openly speaks about ending the state of belligerency, the passage of goods and people between the two countries, joint control teams, and a certain Israeli representation, and it does not matter whether this is called a "legation" or a "military committee" as long as it provides

for an Israeli presence which would enable it to closely follow implementation of the overt and covert agreements and understandings. All this is on condition that the appropriate tools which will secure implementation of the agreement--and whose specifics are discussed in Shultz' document--are decided upon. For the time being there is no guarantee that Israel has been supplied with the tools required for this job.

Where absolute clarity is needed Shultz followed the Camp David style, and where a Lebanese direct commitment is called for Lebanon is not willing to provide it and, at most, it is willing to hide behind U.S. "paperwork."

A follow-up to the covert negotiations conducted by the U.S. secretary of state this week shows that Israel was ready to give up on formulations even at the expense of decreasing the political weight of the agreement with Lebanon. For example, Israel could not care less if the Israeli representation in Lebanon were called a "military committee," a "security committee" or "the committee for the security arrangements." Israel put the emphasis on substance and, given the conditions currently created in Lebanon through Syrian influence and that of its patron, the Soviet Union, this may be the right approach. However, if substance is the criteria for assessing the quality of the proposed arrangement, then what will happen to the security arrangements?

We have been endlessly hearing that Major Sa'd Haddad and his forces are an important component of the integrated security apparatus in southern Lebanon. Later it was said that it was not Haddad the man who had been in question but rather his forces. Now it is clear that Israel will make do with leaving Haddad there but without the honorable title of commander of the territorial brigade of the Lebanese Army in southern Lebanon. However, the question is not that of his title, but what that title will have behind it.

Before Shultz set out on his decisive visit to Beirut, Prime Minister Menahem Begin reiterated that Haddad is a Lebanese patriot...and that we cannot impose explanations [as published] on him. Moreover, Begin added, that man knows how to work with Israel...and we could not forsake him.

Is Haddad now placed on the rack for the sake of a dilapidated and vague arrangement with the feeble and miserable government in Beirut?

The problem is not necessarily a moral one, since even if Haddad is given another title it would ultimately be a terrible catastrophe. From the Israeli point of view, the problem is what his real status will be. Israel has so far demanded that, regardless of his title, the command and control over his troops must be left in his hands. When George Shultz left for Beirut on Tuesday the prime minister's words that Israel would not abandon Haddad were still reverberating in his ears.

It seems that the U.S. secretary of state took his job too easily. He listened to the extreme positions of both parties and, instead of taking

Israel's sacrifices into account and reporting to President al-Jumayyil that Israel had reached the limit of its concessions, that it had legitimate demands about its security, and that he should understand this, Shultz also took the path of slight opposition--or what he considered the easier way--and upon his return from Beirut announced that he had realized that Lebanon had reached the limit of its concessions. Israel heard this endless times from Philip Habib. Did the U.S. secretary of state have to go to the trouble of coming personally to this region just for that?

The paper Shultz brought on his way back from Beirut is a tough "paper" from the Israeli point of view. If it remains faithful to its path, there will not be a majority in the Cabinet that will accept the Shultz document as an arrangement between Lebanon and Israel. No wonder then that military men as well as senior officials who sat at the Foreign Ministry almost a whole night to learn all its clauses were depressed.

Upon his arrival here, Shultz declared that he would be ready to stay in the area over 30 days just to reach an arrangement between Lebanon and Israel. This week it was stated on his behalf that he intends to return to the United States next week. This may be said to exert pressure on Israel so that the latter becomes anxious over what lies in store for it if Shultz were to return to the United States empty handed. However, the situation may be far more difficult if Israel accepts his document in letter and spirit.

If the Lebanese president and government really want an independent Lebanon let them please do something in that direction by displaying independence, rather than telling the Americans that they are afraid of the...Syrians.

Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir told his U.S. counterpart on Wednesday, upon the latter's return from Lebanon, that Israel has to study the Lebanese answers very carefully before it could divulge its position. It seems that a superficial scanning was sufficient to learn about the generosity of the document which is scheduled to be named after the U.S. secretary of state in the future.

Shultz wanted to "finish quickly" with Lebanon in order to depart for Damascus after an agreement has been attained. Commenting on the proposal that he should go to Damascus before an agreement has been achieved with Lebanon, Shultz said that those who suggest this seemed to be suggesting that he should proceed from Damascus to Moscow. . .

He thus sought to hint that Damascus is not free to decide on its own without receiving Moscow's permission. However, if that is the case what difference does it make if he leaves for Damascus before or after the agreement? After all, can Moscow not pull a trick on Shultz to torpedo the so-called "U.S. agreement" a posteriori?

If the U.S. secretary of state is definitely persuaded that in the field the Middle East looks different than behind his desk at the State Department, then he has not been wise enough to arrive at the full conclusions called for by the situation in the few days he has been here.

One receives the impression that Shultz noticed Israel's impatience and gathered that it so fervently desires to get out of Lebanon that it will even be possible to sell it the "arrangement" he brought along from Beirut on Wednesday.

Perhaps the very fact that the prime minister had been willing to contemplate the possibility of "awarding" another title to Major Haddad raised in him the hopes that even that stumbling block can be removed. Otherwise, it is hard to see what led Shultz to believe that Israel would be ready to accept that "arrangement."

As is its wont, U.S. diplomacy tries to strengthen the commitments--or to be more precise, the lack of commitments--of the other party (Lebanon, in this case) with its own commitments and memoranda on guarantees. However, under no circumstances can these replace the security arrangements in the field. Israel did not set out on for the sake of Operation Peace for Galilee "U.S. commitments."

It seems that the Cabinet should not rush. It can "win a document such as the one brought by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz anytime.

If that is the Israeli position, there is no doubt that the U.S. secretary of state will extend his stay in the region.

CSO: 4400/527

**SHIMON PERES INTERVIEWED ON LEBANON AGREEMENT**

TA072035 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1920 GMT 7 May 83

[Text] During a meeting of the Alignment members of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee this evening, sharp criticism was leveled at the content of the agreement between Israel and Lebanon. At the end of the meeting it was decided to propose to the Alignment Knesset members not to support the agreement. The Labor Party chairman, MK Shim'on Peres, is in our studio and our party affairs correspondent Nisim Mish'al talks to him:

[Begin videotape] [Question] Good evening to you, Mr Peres. Together we heard the previous interview with the defense minister. He said that there are many achievements in the agreement. Do you also think so?

[Answer] I do not think so. I think the defense minister was mistaken since the war was not against Lebanon but on Lebanese territory against non-Lebanese forces, and all signs indicate that these forces will remain on Lebanese territory. We also have two other considerations, which are the major ones in my opinion: One is the security of the settlements in northern Israel, and I do not think their security has improved as a result of this agreement. The second consideration is getting the IDF back home. The IDF has been on Lebanese territory for 330 days now and is paying a very heavy price, and we must put an end to this.

[Question] Mr Peres, for many months you have demanded that the government withdraw the IDF from Lebanon as soon as possible, and now that an agreement has been achieved, you are attacking the agreement and express your opposition to it?

[Answer] First, in my opinion, what was agreed now could have been agreed 8 months ago. Why was the time wasted? About conducting the negotiations in Jerusalem? Whether the level of negotiations would be at the foreign ministers level? Whether the main topic would be peace with Lebanon? The negotiations have been conducted for 8 months—what about? And this involved negotiations not just conducted around a table. These were negotiations which relied upon the IDF, and to my regret, on the IDF's victims. Why were the negotiations dragged on?

Now, tell me: Is this an agreement? This agreement entirely depends on Syria, after all. What we have today in fact is a draft agreement among Lebanon, Israel, and the United States which Al-Asad should, if he pleases, approve. If he does not want to approve it, as we have already heard, he can drag us on even longer. What are the results of these negotiations?

[Question] What is the alternative proposed by the Labor Party now? Is it to remain in Lebanon?

[Answer] Look, we were in a better position before. With the informal arrangements we had before, we had more certainty regarding the north of the country than what we have today. With the arrangements with Haddad, with the arrangements in the area, our security in northern Israel or our deployment in the south did not depend on the Syrians' agreement.

[Question] Practically speaking, tomorrow morning, let us say, do you agree that Israel should withdraw to the 45-km line?

[Answer] It's not so simple. We are proposing, if necessary, a totally different deployment. In my opinion, one of the mistakes of this government is to chase after formal acts; believe me, it is more difficult to formulate things on paper than what exists in the area in fact. I prefer informal arrangements which will guarantee more security for the north and the possibility of returning the IDF home.

[Question] If the agreement is brought to the Knesset for approval, will the Alignment support the agreement?

[Answer] No, the Alignment will not vote for this agreement. We were not asked, our advice was not heeded, and we were not in the picture. Also, I repeat: There is no agreement yet. The mistake the government made here was to condition everything on the Syrians and the PLO. Do we have security now? Did the terrorists not return to Beirut? There are already more than 600 terrorists in Beirut itself. There are terrorists in southern Lebanon. There is also the Ansar camp with 5,200 terrorists. There are about 10,000 terrorists in the Al-Biqa' region and in Tripoli in the north. What sort of a situation do we find ourselves in?

CSO: 4400/527

**POLL SHOWS ALIGNMENT WINNING APRIL ELECTIONS**

TA060715 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 6 May 83 p 1

[Report poll]

[Text] The Alignment would have received more votes than the Likud had elections been held in April. These are the findings of a nationwide public opinion poll conducted in the second half of April by the PORI Institute and commissioned by HA'ARETZ.

For the first time since the June 1981 elections the number of those who say they would vote for the Alignment exceeds the number of those who say they would vote for the Likud by 4.1 percent.

Although the Likud maintains its strength and is at present certain to obtain 37.3 percent of overall vote—similar to the number of votes it earned in the last elections (37.1 percent)—41.4 percent stated that they would vote for the Alignment, as opposed to 36.6 percent who actually voted for that party in the last elections. This constitutes an increase of 4.8 percent.

According to the pollster, PORI Director Refael Gil, these changes in the voting tendencies of the public stem particularly from the economic restlessness and the fact that a solution has not been found to the war in Lebanon. (This conclusion is also corroborated by the findings of other polls that will be published in the next few days.)

As stated, had elections been held in April, the Alignment would have received 41.4 percent compared to the 34.2 percent it received in the previous poll held in March. This constitutes an increase of 7.2 percent when compared to the previous poll, and a 4.8 percent increase from the 36.6 percent of the overall vote the Alignment earned in the elections to the 10th Knesset.

The Likud would currently receive 37.3 percent of the overall vote, compared to the 42.1 percent it received in the previous poll. This constitutes a drop of 4.8 percent compared to the previous poll and only a 0.2 percent increase over the votes the Likud received in the elections to the 10th Knesset.

The remaining small parties registered declining popularity. Some 16.7 percent of those polled were recorded as "abstaining" in the poll. This number includes 7.4 percent who "do not know" who they would vote for "if elections were held today," another 2.2 percent who said that they would not have voted at all, and 7.1 percent who refused to disclose their voting preferences.

Following are the results of the poll compared to the results of the elections to the 10th Knesset:

<u>Party</u>	<u>Poll</u>	<u>10th Knesset</u>	<u>Change</u>
Likud	37.3	37.1	0.2
Alignment	41.4	36.0	4.8
National Religious Party	4.3	4.9	-0.6
Agudat Yisra'el	3.5	3.7	-0.2
Shinuy	1.0	1.5	-0.5
Citizens Rights Movement	1.0	1.4	-0.4
Tehiya	1.3	2.3	-1.0
TAMI	1.2	2.3	-1.1
Others	4.0	5.6	-1.6
Minorities	Not Asked	4.6	

The poll was conducted among a representative sample of 1,200 women and men over the age of 18 who are eligible voters, and who were interviewed individually throughout the country in the privacy of their homes.

CSO: 4400/527

ARIDOR'S ECONOMIC POLICIES CRITICIZED

TA100709 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 10 May 83 p 8

[Editorial: "Threatening Foreign Debt"]

[Text] When four of Israel's leading economists last week attacked what one of them called the finance minister's "permissive economics," Yoram Aridor countered with the charge that his opponents were politically motivated. Mr Aridor would find it a trifle harder similarly to dismiss an official report on the state of the country's foreign indebtedness published two days ago by the Bank of Israel.

Yet that report constitutes as condemning an indictment of treasury policies as any academic critique.

The bank figures reveal a gloomy picture. True, Israel still has some way to go before it joins the ranks of such near bankrupt countries as Mexico and Poland. It is still not threatening to default on the debt, nor is it demanding an urgent rescheduling by the creditors. But at \$20.9 billion--as of last December--Israel's foreign debt is larger per capita than Mexico's, and is rising fast.

Within one year, it turns out, the debt rose by 15 percent. At the end of 1981 it was \$18.2 billion, and one year earlier only \$12.7 billion. That the growth of the foreign debt should far outstrip American inflation is in itself cause for concern. But the bank figures reveal that the internal composition of the foreign debt is worsening, too. Last December short-term loans represented 15 percent of the total, compared with 13 percent one year earlier and only 9 percent the year before.

The significance of these figures is easy to grasp. The country's growing foreign indebtedness is a function of Mr Aridor's effort to generate a climate of artificial abundance that would be suitably pleasing to the electorate. Thus scarce resources are squandered on cheap imported consumer goods, while exports need to be subsidized lest they become wholly unprofitable under an unrealistic rate of exchange.

These improvident policies, which are presented as agents of war on inflation, must be propped up by a constant intake of loans from abroad. But the war

on inflation is not going too well, and Israel's credit rating suffers as a result. Thus while the appetite for foreign loans is growing, it is becoming more and more difficult to secure them except on a short-term basis.

It cannot, of course, have completely escaped Mr Aridor's attention that the economy is, in fact, in dire straits, that the treasury's present course leads to increasingly dangerous dependence on foreign creditors, and that it is time for the country to start living within its means. So every now and then the finance minister delivers himself of the kind of belt-tightening homily which used to be the stock-in-trade of his predecessor, Yiga'el Hurwitz.

Mr Aridor's target audience, however, is not the nation at large, but some group of public employees such as the physicians, whose salaries, by general acknowledgment, have long been an aberration calling for reform, or the teachers, to whom the government has a commitment anchored in the concept of better education. At the same time the finance minister remains wildly generous in financing such consecrated causes as settlement across the Green Line and Agudat Yisra'el Yeshivot

Selective stinginess will not persuade the people that they must all come to the aid of their country lest it go over the economic brink--and that the order of the day must, in fact, become self-sufficiency. An example of true thriftiness must be set by the finance minister himself. But Mr Aridor, apparently fearing political disaffection by the public, would rather not resort to those harsh remedies that alone offer a hope of ultimate recovery.

The facade of prosperity must be preserved at all cost. So the country is driven ever deeper into foreign debt.

CSO: 4400/527

BRIEFS

**ISRAEL-ZAIRE ECONOMIC AGREEMENT**--Israel and Zaire have signed an agreement for economic cooperation between the two countries. Last week the two countries signed an aviation agreement. [Text] [TA061128 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 6 May 83]

**ENVOYS TO AUSTRALIA, SINGAPORE**--New appointments have been made in the foreign service. Yissakhar Ben-Ya'akov has been appointed Israel's ambassador to Australia. Our correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami notes that he will replace Ambassador Avraham Kidron, who died in Canberra during his ambassadorship. Moshe Ben-Ya'akov has been appointed Israel's ambassador to Singapore. [Text] [TA091717 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 9 May 83]

**ALIGNMENT MK ROSOLIO RESIGNATION**--MK Daniyel Rosolio of the Alignment submitted his letter of resignation from the Knesset to the Knesset speaker this evening. Rosolio has accepted the post of secretary of the Histadrut's Hevrat Ha'ovdim [the Histadrut's holding company], and he has resigned in accordance with the Alignment decision that members hold only one post. His seat in the Knesset will be taken by Hayim Ramon. [Text] [TA091921 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 9 May 83]

**NEW DEFENSE OFFICIAL APPOINTMENT**--The IDF attache in Washington, Major General Menahem Miron, is to be appointed director general of the Defense Ministry. Our military correspondent Dan Scemama reports that Defense Minister Moshe Arens is to recommend the appointment of Maj Gen Miron to the post of director general at the next Cabinet session. The defense minister has expressed great admiration for the work of the outgoing director general of the Defense Ministry, Aharon Bet-Halahmi, and suggested that he be incorporated in the defense establishment in a senior post. [Text] [TA092017 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 9 May 83]

**WESTERN IMMIGRATION RISE**--Immigration from the West has grown in the last few months. According to data furnished by the Jewish Agency's Immigration and Absorption Department, some 4,538 people immigrated to Israel in the first 4 months of the year, compared to 3,738 in the parallel period last year. This is a 21-percent rise. Some 1,175 new immigrants arrived in April 1983 compared to 809 last April, and the head of the Immigration and Absorption Department, Refael Kotlowitz, expressed satisfaction with that

rise, pointing out that most of them arrived from Latin America (309), the United States (209), England (131) and France (108). Nonetheless, the number of Soviet immigrants continues to drop, and in April only nine Jews arrived. All in all, since the beginning of the year only 107 new immigrants have arrived from the Soviet Union out of the 421 who received exit permits.

[Excerpts] [TA090835 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 9 May 83 p 3 TA]

**EFFORTS AGAINST BOMB INFILTRATION**--The Israel police have recently deployed special sapper squads in the Rosh Hanikra and Metulla border crossing points in a bid to prevent terrorist attempts to introduce explosives into Israel. This step was taken for fear that the terrorists are planning to bring bombs into Israel through the northern border crossing points because of the "normalization" which makes it possible for any Lebanese citizen to enter Israel. There has recently been a decline in the attempts by soldiers and civilians to smuggle in items from Lebanon. It is believed the reason for this lies in the scrupulous watch being maintained at the border crossing points and the heavy penalties given to soldiers found in possession of smuggled goods. [Text] [TA090819 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 9 May 83 p 2]

**ARIDOR'S NEW ECONOMIC STEPS**--Finance Minister Yoram Aridor yesterday announced that the Peace for Galilee compulsory loan, deducted from earnings since last summer, will not be renewed. The last payment was made from April's salaries. The minister also announced that the 2 percent tax imposed on oversubscription of share issues will be abolished. Appearing yesterday on Israel television's Moqed programme, Aridor denied that he intends to quit his post, and stressed that he enjoys the full support of the government and the prime minister. He blamed the current world recession for Israel's difficult economic situation. Speaking about the stock market, Aridor said: "As the finance minister I am forbidden to buy shares, but had I been in a position to do so, I would." Aridor added that he supports the stock market as an instrument of economic policy and that his policy will be to continue to encourage the issue of shares by companies looking for capital. In this context, he announced that he will soon request that the Knesset Finance Committee abolish the 2 percent tax on the difference between the value of a bid for new shares and the amount purchased. In addition, the minister said that he opposes a rising tax burden. In this framework, he announced that, despite contrary rumours, the compulsory loan imposed on wages and company earnings to finance the war in Lebanon will not be renewed. Answering criticism of his policies Aridor said that an increase in the rate of devaluation would only lead to higher inflation. Taking issue with Hebrew University professor Mikha'el Bruno, who criticized his policies and called for accelerated devaluation and an accord with the Histadrut for a partial linkage of wages to inflation, Aridor said that such advice was only theoretical, but that the Histadrut would not agree to such a step. A smiling Aridor said that, compared with other finance ministers in Israel's history, he is "popular." [Text] [TA120718 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 12 May 83 p 1]

HEAD OF CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT DESCRIBES VARIOUS FELONIES

Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 31 Mar 83 p 3

Article by Hasan 'Aqil: "Lt Col Al-Tarzi: Crime Has Developed in a Way We Did Not Know in the Past"

Text Crime is considered one of the phenomena that are firmly connected to society. The General Security Agency is in charge of the business of following up on crimes and arresting the people who commit them, in order to deliver them to the forces of justice. The role of the security officers does not stop at this point. Rather, they are in charge of adopting the necessary measures to prevent the occurrence of crimes and to take subsequent measures for dealing with criminals through rehabilitation and accreditation centers, so they can go back to society as working people who are cleansed of the seeds of evil.

Conditions of Crime

We are studying the conditions of crime in the kingdom, along with the changes the society is going through, whether social or economic, in new diversified forms which are based on scientific progress and are developing along with the development in the society.

These take the form of the ways of committing crimes and proficiency in hiding its evidence and traces to avoid prosecution. Perhaps this increases the gravity of the responsibilities that have devolved on the Central Security Agency, in tracking down crime, in collecting criminal evidence, in seeking out the people who have committed crimes, in arresting them, and in setting out rules to limit the incidence of crime. This requires awareness and makes it mandatory that security personnel plan in advance to keep abreast of developments and benefit from everything that is new.

The Director of Criminal Investigations

In order to cast a sharp gaze on the status of crime in Jordanian society, in the light of the increase in the homicides and other crimes and the prosecution of criminals in the Arab and international contexts, the Jordanian News Agency met with Lt Col Muhammad Sa'id al-Tarzi, the director of the Department of Criminal Investigations in the General Security Directorate. He began his conversation by stating, "Let criminals and people who allow themselves to be seduced into playing with the stability and security of the citizen in Jordan know that the hand of justice will catch up to them, wherever they are, inside or outside Jordan."

"Casting a penetrating glance at security, on the one hand, we have not kept abreast of its rising level. It is enough for us to give, as evidence of this, the number of crimes and the number of unsolved crimes, relative to those that are solved, while taking into consideration the various changes the kingdom has gone through in the past 10 years, which have burst forth upon us with new patterns of behavior which are considered to be alien to Jordanian society, with its well known characteristics."

#### The Types of Crime

The director of the Criminal Investigation Department replied to a question on the types of crime in our country, in terms of criminal motivation and behavior, stating, "The types of crime in our country are limited in terms of criminal motive and behavior, and we are still being spared the anguish caused by organized crime in its various forms. We will not of course be content with this situation, and we will not hide the fact that things have newly arisen that we had not known about in the past. Criminals are no longer people who get implicated by chance, and crimes are no longer committed by the old primitive ways and means. Criminals and policemen, respectively, are both trying to outwit the other, and this increases the security agencies' responsibility and imposes a burden of greater awareness and followup upon them."

#### Homicides

He pointed out that the General Security Agency is giving homicides the bulk of its attention. In 1982, 43 homicides were committed; 38 of these were solved while measures and investigations are still underway to identify the people who committed the five unsolved ones.

To a question on security measures and the prosecution of these crimes, in view of his sense of the threat they pose to citizens' security and safety, Lt Col al-Tarzi replied, "The measures are still continuing, sometimes for periods that can go on a long time, according to the circumstances of the crime at hand. An example of that is the notice that reached the police of the South al-Shunah area on 9 August 1982 of the presence of four bodies in a remote area to the east of the village of al-Jufah. A general security force actually did go to the site, and, with the help of technical equipment from the criminal laboratory, found the corpses of four children aged 9, 11, 13 and 16 there. It appeared that they had been killed by a sharp instrument, by direct blows to the head, and that the fingers of the hand of one of them had been severed; the fingers were found alongside the corpse."

Lt Col al-Tarzi said, "A survey was made of the scene of the crime, but there was no evidence that could result in the identification of the perpetrators of the crime except for a piece of hose that was discovered next to one of the corpses. Even the police dogs proceeded in a specific direction until they reached a specific point, then stopped." He added, "Out of this void, the police procedures began, and theories started to be advanced: could a crime of this type be committed by a human being in command of his faculties? Perhaps a wild animal that had been lurking in wait had assaulted them. However, the circumstances of the wounds confirmed the opposite." He went on to state, "In fact, the General Security Department, with the aid of the opinions

of certain technicians in the kingdom who had specialized knowledge, proceeded to analyze this behavior, which was alien to our society, and investigative activities were begun by a group of specialists to ascertain the circumstances and concomitant facts of the incident, starting with the scene of the crime and proceeding to the state of the society in the area. The investigations went on for many months, without letup, and they were all done with repeated, scientific and field studies."

#### The Facts of the Case

Lt Col al-Tarzi stated, "In face of this continuing search, initial items of evidence emerged which led to the discovery of the fact that there had been illicit relations between a girl in the area and some persons and that had resulted in pregnancy through sexual intercourse. The accused persons turned to homicide. At that point, the investigative measures started to assume a different course, and site analysis activities were begun again. In the light of the scientific analysis, the team that had been assigned the task of the investigation managed to ascertain the facts of the case. One person, the defendant M.Y.A., confessed that because the children knew of his illicit relations with some girls in the area, he had agreed with M.S.A. and H. 'A. A. to kill them. In fact, at about 0900 hours one morning, he brought an ax, a piece of hose, and some beer, and sat with the second and third persons in a hut in the area. After they had drunk the beer and the children had seen them in the area, the second, M. S., was told to go get them, and he took them to a remote area far out of sight. This person actually got up, and the first and second ones followed him there. The defendant M. 'A. A. simply struck the first child, Dayfallah Musa Shihab, 9, on the head with an ax, as well as the second child, Ghazi Shihab, 11, and the third, Husayn Musa Salim, 16. After that he turned to the fourth child, Isma'il Rizq, 13, while the second and third accused held onto the other children, so that they could be finished off by the first by ax. After the murders were committed, they washed off the ax and, after committing the act, went back to the farm and the village of al-Jufah, their place of residence. The second and third persons confirmed these facts, and they were handed over to the public prosecutor of the felony court."

#### The Measures of Searching for the Criminals

Concerning security measures and the search for criminals outside of Jordan, he said, "With all the crimes that are committed, we, in the investigation department, try to go to all areas to which criminals can go, and we do not stop with search activities at the local level. Indeed, through agreements on the deportation of criminals among Jordan and the Arab countries, and through Interpol, measures are taken to pursue criminals everywhere they seek refuge; in this area, we proceed from our notion that the Arab nation constitutes a single security dimension, and there is Arab security cooperation in prosecuting crimes and criminals."

In this regard, Lt Col al-Tarzi pointed out, "More than one crime has been prosecuted in the Arab and international context, out of the belief in the need for cooperation among Arab countries to eliminate crime by offering facilities on more than one case." The director of investigations offered an example of that, stating,

"On the morning of 13 January 1983, news reached the police directorate in the suburbs that there was a human body in the village of al-Muqabilayn. The agencies concerned immediately proceeded to the site, where immediate investigations started.

"It was apparent that there were suspicions regarding a boy who seemed to have left the country for Syria via the airport. There, immediately, telephone contact was made with the head of the Arab Criminal Police relations branch in Damascus, and it was established to him that the person being sought had arrived at Damascus airport but had left the airport and was in Syria. Co-ordination was made with the collective Arab police until he was arrested just 6 hours after committing the act. Urgent judiciary measures were taken to hand him over to us, and that indeed was done in 48 hours. He was handed over to the judiciary to receive his punishment."

#### The Role of the Citizen

Lt Col al-Tarzi stressed that security measures and cooperation from citizens both play a big part in the apprehension of criminals. Any information that is presented to police agencies can lead to the discovery of the circumstances of a crime. He gave as an example of that information the capital police received on 16 February 1982 that there was a human corpse in the al-Fayha' Hotel in the area of Saqf-al-Sayl in Amman. Through the discovery, it was apparent that it belonged to the defendant H. 'A. A., who was about 58, that he had sustained 12 knife wounds in the neck and the stomach, and that a period of 12 hours had elapsed since his death. A knife was seized in the room in which the corpse was located. There were traces of blood all over the room. Blood-spattered clothing was discovered after a survey of the hotel, and it became apparent as a result of the investigation that it belonged to an employee working in the hotel named 'A. 'A. who was of Egyptian nationality. As a result of the investigation on him, it became apparent that he had left the country for Egypt the same day about an hour and a half before the discovery of the situation involving the corpse.

This information was immediately passed on to Interpol in Cairo, and a security delegation was immediately sent to pursue him in Cairo. There, with sincere cooperation on the part of the Egyptian security authorities, he was arrested in 48 hours, was interrogated and confessed to committing the odious crime. He was handed over to the judiciary to receive his punishment.

#### Crimes of Trespass against Property

Concerning the prosecution by general security departments of the crimes of trespass against property, crimes of fraud, and others, Mr al-Tarzi said, "In the beginning of 1982, a money-charging company presented complaints it had been defrauded of a sum of up to \$280,000 by a person named M. M. H., of Syrian nationality, who had presented them with a check for this amount drawn on a bank in Switzerland. Judiciary measures were taken and the secretariat general of Interpol in Paris, France, was addressed so that word could be disseminated

concerning the perpetrator to the contact branches of Arab criminal police, and, on 26 January 1983, we received a telegram from the Arab criminal police in Beirut stating that the perpetrator had been arrested. A security delegation was sent there, the person committing the crime was handed over, and he was presented to the judiciary to receive deterrent punishment."

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CSO: 4404/315

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF TOURIST ACTIVITY DISCUSSES PROBLEMS IN INDUSTRY

Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 3 Apr 83 p 16

Article by Ghadah al-Fanik: "A Conversation with Mr Michel Hamrinah, Director General of Tourism: What Is the Truth about the Tourist Reverses Jordan Is Suffering from?"

Text Tourist activity occupies an important position in the Jordanian economy and is considered a major contribution to the balance of payments. It contributes about 8 percent of gross domestic product and provides cultural and political contact with the various peoples of the world. However, it is facing some problems which require solution.

I went to Mr. Michel Hamrinah, director general of tourism, who responded to my questions and shed light on the actual condition of tourist activity in Jordan.

Question Is it true in tourist activity that Jordan has been suffering from reverses recently? What are the reasons for it?

Answer What Jordan is suffering from now should not be considered reverses in the true sense, but just passing circumstances which it is going through, as are the countries in the area and some important tourist countries elsewhere in the world. The rise in oil prices, the rise in unemployment, and worldwide inflation have had a direct effect on the movement of tourists from tourist-exporting countries, the most important of which are the European nations and the United States. On top of that, since 1981 and 1982 the Middle East area has been plagued by political events which have played a direct role in obstructing tourist activity and the flow of tourists into the kingdom. The Iraq-Iran war, Israel's closing of the bridge to tourists, the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and poor inter-Arab relations are examples of that.

On this basis, Jordan is going through a period which could be described as one of tourist recession, as is the case with fraternal countries and the countries which in general make up the Far East.

When we realize that tourist activity, as a social and economic field, grows or develops only in the context of stability and peace, we can consequently anticipate a recession when those are absent.

## The Role of Tourist Activity in the Jordanian Economy

Question How would you summarize the importance of tourist activity to the Jordanian economy?

Answer Looking at Jordanian Central Bank figures, we find that Jordan's receipt from tourist activity accounted for a high proportion of gross domestic product. In the years 1977 through 1981, tourist activity accounted for the following proportions of domestic product:

14.2, 13.1, 14.2, 12.8, and 12.3 percent.

It will remain like this as long as Jordan enjoys a strategic geographic position in the area and a good status in terms of an international reputation, in addition to the important and numerous benefits to international tourism it possesses, such as Petra and the Jordanian desert, the numerous ancient monuments, and the fact that it is a part of the holy land and a gateway to it.

It will continue to constitute an integrated tourist entity with such adjacent Arab countries as Syria, Iraq, Egypt and Lebanon.

Therefore I believe that if tourist activity is given a material and moral incentive, it will continue to play a prominent role in the Jordanian economy alongside the other economic activities.

## Tourist Activity and the Media

Question What is the role of tourist activity in the areas of the media and culture?

Answer There is no doubt that tourist activity's role in the two areas of the media, for instance, tourist activity is considered one means for presenting the country's causes in general, and its history and civilization, since the visitor, through his trips to any country, can become acquainted with the scope of life in that country, its ways of life and causes, and the like.

In the area of culture, tourist activity relies, among other things, on many cultural aspects in the country itself. It relies on the country's folklore, music, songs, paintings and everything that can be considered a part of culture. Consequently, it is one of the broadest areas in which to acquaint visitors with a country's culture from all angles.

It is also a broad field for the exchange of expertise and cultural ideas among peoples, through which countries can learn about one another, their various issues and their mission in life.

## The Town of Al-'Aqabah

Question It has been stated that the town of al-'Aqabah is not all that it should be in terms of tourist activity. What in your opinion are the most important problems, and the means for coping with them?

[Answer] There are many problems that pose obstacles to the tourist development of al-'Aqabah. The reason for that is the absence of an equation by which we can wed industry on the one hand with the activities of expanding marine and overland transport on the other, and tourist activity on the third hand.

The construction of factories alongside hotels on a narrow area of land will not serve the interest of tourist activity, not to speak of the environmental destruction which industrial activities by their nature impose on the coastline, the air and the land, not only in al-'Aqabah but also in the whole world. The bodies concerned have taken note of the need to create such an equation, since the Ministry of Municipality and Village Affairs has made a study of the matter with a German group and has set out recommendations which will greatly solve the problems that exist now and will put a stop to problems to come in the future if they are put into effect.

Since last winter, and before, al-'Aqabah has suffered from problems because of political and military circumstances in the area.

It will also be possible to develop forms of innocent entertainment in the town of al-'Aqabah so that that will be one means of recreation which will be oriented more to culture than to fun and mindless activity.

#### Hotel Capacity

[Question] Is it true that the hotel capacity in Jordan has become greater than it need be?

[Answer] Hotel capacity in Jordan was established on the basis of a study performed by the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities and the 'Aliyah organization in 1975. This study covered the decade ending in 1985. All that is happening now is an application that is close to the expectations and conceptions of the study, which were used on rates of increase in the areas of tourist activity and transportation to and through Jordan. This study will be updated in the course of this year, especially in the area of hotel construction and tourist marketing.

Moreover, most of these hotels, or the bulk of them, were built shortly before 1982. From 1981 to today, no person or company has come forward to build new hotels except in sites outside the city of Amman. I would like to point out, on this occasion, that what we will need in the future will be the construction of hotel capacity in various tourist sites, such as the 'Ajlum mountains in the north and various parts of the south of the kingdom and the boundaries of the desert (Karam and al-Azraq), as well as the construction of intermediate sized hotels in the al-Aghwair, specifically in the area of Suwaymah al-Mazr'ah, where there are numerous mineral baths. At that point, we will be able to state that a distribution of national income will be provided in a manner that will guarantee that all areas of the kingdom benefit from it, rather than concentrating the benefits in two or more spots.

[Question] What is the size of the Ministry of Tourism's budget for purposes providing tourist promotion for Jordan abroad? Do you consider that it is adequate?

Answer The Ministry of Tourism's promotion budget this year came to about 200,000 dinars, this figure is not adequate to promote Jordanian tourist resources, since the costs of such promotions as advertising and invitations aimed at introducing the country, air transport, and various public relations activities are very high. For instance, a neighboring country has allocated \$200,000 just for advertising in the United States, not including the other means of promotion that we have mentioned.

However, this budget does show an increase over its amount in recent years, since in some years it just came to a few thousand. What is more encouraging is the fact that an international organization will for its part perform direct marketing in European countries and the United States in particular, and this in itself can be considered a form of backup for the promotion of Jordan in general. We have also observed in the last 3 years that the private sector, as embodied in certain Jordanian tourist firms, travel agencies and hotels, is carrying out promotion work in cooperation with the Ministry of Tourism and the 'Aliyah organization, as usually is the case with certain international tourist exhibits or conferences that are prepared for this purpose.

#### Projects Being Carried out

Question What are the most important tourist projects that are being carried out at the present time, or will be carried out in the remaining 3 years of the plan?

Answer The tourist projects which are being carried out or will be completed by the end of the plan years are:

Completion of the construction of the convalescent tourist center in the Zarqa' and Ma'in baths. This will consist of a four-star hotel, a tourist camp, convalescent clinics and swimming pools.

The public beach at al-'Aqabah, where complete specialized facilities will be built to provide services to people visiting the al-'Aqabah beach, such as food and drink counters, rest rooms, showers, and umbrellas along the beach. So far 60 percent of this has been completed, and it is now in operation.

Visitors' centers, which will be supplied by facilities resembling museums on Jordanian life, displaying implements and materials that were used by Jordanians in the various provinces in the past century and the early part of the present one, as well as providing these with films that will show the story of the development of Jordan in its various areas and provide a rapid survey of its tourist sites. This project will be completed during the years of the plan.

The private sector will be carrying out projects in the form of small hotels and restaurants which will be completed by the end of the plan years.

#### Tourist Investments

Question What is your estimate of the size of tourist investments in the areas of hotels, airplanes and various facilities?

Answer In 1980 tourist investments came to about 91,612,000 dinars, apart from airplanes. We do not consider the 'Aliyah organization to be just a tourist investment; rather, it is also considered to be an economic and political one.

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AL-MANAHK STOCK MARKET CRISIS SAID TO BE NEARING SETTLEMENT

Beirut AL-IQTISAD WA AL-A'MAL in Arabic No 46, Mar 83 pp 84-85

[Article: "Compromise Solution for al-Manakh Market Crisis; Founding Establishment To Perform Role of Bankruptcy Agent and Receiver; Debtors Obtain Bonds Covered by Assets of Indebted; Outcome of 1-Percent Fee Is 260 Million Dinars; Government Investments in Bonds Amount to 500 Million Dinars"]

[Text] Al-Manakh market crisis has been solved in a Kuwaiti way and in a manner compatible with the economic and social "climate." The new approach declares those unable to pay bankrupt but without making them bankrupt, maintains the liquidity of the Kuwaiti economy and gives speculators a lesson.

Last month, the Kuwaiti Government drew up the broad lines for the second installment of the solutions leading to settlement of al-Manakh market or Gulf stock market crisis. These solutions pertain to the major dealers who got involved in purchasing large quantities of the stocks of the Gulf companies from numerous circles during the peak of the speculation activities witnessed by the market last summer and who issued for the stocks purchased post-dated checks so that they could sell the stocks at a later date. But the collapse of the market dealt a quick blow to their ambitions and they were unable to either resell or to cover their checks.

This particular group of dealers, said to include financial institutions, has evoked the government's wrath and 'Abd al-Latif al-Hamad, Kuwaiti minister of finance and planning, has implied on several occasions that the government will go ahead with declaring the bankruptcy of the major speculators, no matter what the consequences.

It is to be noted that the first batch of solutions provided for the establishment of a (clearing company) to collect the uncovered post-dated checks, totaling 26 billion Kuwaiti dinars, and to sort them so as to collect the dues of the small dealers, charging them 1 percent of the value of these dues. The solutions also provide for the creation of a fund with a capital of 500 million dinars fully paid by the state to cover the rights of the small dealers, estimated at several hundred million dinars, with the payment of these rights taking various forms and including cash for dealers involved in transactions of less than 100,000 dinars. Payments for dealers with transactions exceeding this limit are to be made in bonds. The fund will then recover the sums it pays from those proven unable to pay and declared bankrupt by the arbitration committees.

'Abd al-Latif al-Hamad, minister of finance and planning, has stated that 4 million dinars in cash and 14.5 million in bonds was paid to small dealers by 7 January 1983. As of 12 February, the commercial banks began to accept 5-year bonds with an annual interest rate of 7.5 percent.

The second batch of solutions has mitigated to a degree the firmness displayed by the minister of finance. These solutions have also made it easier for the Kuwaiti market to regain a large part of the liquidity it lost as a result of the crisis. It seems that the "loosening of the grip" has come in response to the urging of the economic bodies, National Assembly members, the press and prominent lawyers. This is because what is required is special bankruptcy measures that take into consideration the Kuwaiti economy's need to regain its health as soon as possible.

These solutions are:

1. The amendment of a number of law provisions concerning the bankruptcy measures stipulated by law No 59/82. In this regard, Minister al-Hamad says that what has dictated the amendment of the law is the fact that these provisions were included in it for ordinary bankruptcy cases and not for the complex cases we now face. If the indebted is declared bankrupt, then the debtor may also go bankrupt because he, in turn, is also indebted to others. This is why we apply the principle of "sharing the creditors" so that the creditors will share the assets of the indebted, each according to the ratio of his debt to the assets of the indebted.

To apply this principle, the government will set up a public agency to liquidate the stock transactions and act as liquidator and receiver simultaneously. The indebted unable to pay will put their assets at the agency's disposal and the agency will in turn issue bonds in the name of the creditors, each according to his share of the "apportionment of the creditors."

The agency will manage and dispose of the assets of the indebted in accordance with scientific business principles. It will not sell the assets in its possession at once and in a manner that affects real estate prices and lets al-Manakh market crisis claim more victims. It seems that the agency's work is long-range work and will not end in the near future.

As for the individuals capable of meeting the commitments resulting from their post-dated checks but requiring adequate time to obtain the funds and meet their commitments, thus preserving their business reputation and interests, the Kuwaiti Council of Ministers considers all checks payable on time, with a provision for the repayment to be made in two installments, the first payable 6 months later. By the end of 1983, all the debts will have been repaid, keeping in mind that the ordinary bank interest rate will apply to the delayed payments.

Jasim al-Marzuq, Kuwaiti minister of commerce and industry, has revealed a very important aspect of the crisis to the FINANCIAL TIMES, noting that the government will raise the capital of the special fund for compensating small dealers by 260 million dinars collected from the 1-percent fee levied on the payable

checks. This sum will be raised by 250 million dinars more, being taken from the assets of the indebted. The capital will thus reach 1.01 billion dinars. Al-Marzuq also pointed out that the government has paid nearly 500 million dinars to purchase and subsidize the [fallen] shares.

It is to be noted that the Kuwaiti Government in 1977 had purchased quantities of the shares of the Kuwaiti companies in the wake of a drop in share prices on the Kuwait Stock Market. Thus, state ownership in private companies has expanded in the wake of each stock crisis. The Kuwaiti minister had considered the sums spent for the purpose as good investments by the state.

It seems that al-Manakh market crisis is about to end, especially since the second batch of solutions has come in a manner whereby neither the wolf dies nor the sheep perishes, considering that the solutions have spared many bankruptcy, with the subsequent loss of civil rights, such as the right to vote, found companies, leave the country (except with the permission of the authorities), testify in the courts and other rights, and even though the solutions do actually bear bankruptcy in their folds.

It is worth noting that the National Assembly members have split into two groups: A group calling for punishment and for the declaration of bankruptcy "so that this farce may not recur" and another group calling for lenience and avoiding severity so as to preserve the economy and Kuwait's international reputation. It seems that the solutions have come as a compromise between the two sides.

8494  
CSO: 4404/313

KUWAIT

NATIONAL BANK OF KUWAIT EXPANDING ACTIVITIES ABROAD

Beirut AL-IQTISAD WA AL-A'MAL in Arabic No 46, Mar 83 p 85

[Article: "National Bank of Kuwait Taking Off Internationally; Capital Increased 32 Percent and 18-Percent Profits Distributed"]

[Text] The National Bank of Kuwait (a Kuwaiti joint-stock company) opened its first branch outside Kuwait in the city of London on 15 February. This is the first branch opened by a Kuwaiti bank in the British capital.

Muhammad al-khurafi, the bank's president, said that the opening of the London branch is just one step in the bank's foreign policy, which seeks to create a network of branches in international finance and business centers.

The bank will open another branch in London's West End on 7 April. This branch will engage in various banking transactions and personal services to Kuwaiti and Arab citizens in London.

Studies are also under way to raise the representation in Singapore from office to branch, in addition to exploring other new centers that might be suitable for the bank's presence abroad.

The bank recently published its 1982 annual report, which states that the bank's assets by the end of 1982 totaled 2.321 billion Kuwaiti dinars compared to 1.953 billion dinars at the end of 1981, an increase of 368 million dinars or 19 percent. The 1982 total general budget totaled 2.961 billion dinars, an increase of 15.5 percent over the 1981 total, which amounted to 2.564 billion dinars.

The report also states that the loans and collected bonds by the end of 1982 totaled 1.003 billion Kuwaiti dinars compared with 886 million dinars at the end of 1981, an increase of 13 percent. This growth reflects the bank's conservative policy in loan expansion--a policy of caution vis-a-vis the securities crisis on the one hand and of distributing the risks sectorally and geographically on the other hand.

The bank's net profits, after deduction of all reserves, amounted to 20.5 million Kuwaiti dinars compared with 16.5 million Kuwaiti dinars in 1981, an increase of 25 percent. The sum of 6.3 million Kuwaiti dinars were allocated for shareholders in 1982 compared with 4.8 million dinars in 1981.

he board of directors has recommended that paid-in capital be increased by 32 percent through the issuance of 11,174,969 shares to be distributed as gift shares to the registered bank shareholders on 31 December 1982. The board also recommended the distribution of 18 percent of the profits in cash.

It is to be noted that Ibrahim Shukri Dabdub was recently appointed chairman of the general directors, Faysal Muhammad al-Radwan deputy chairman of the general directors and Ya'qub Yusuf al-Fulayj general director of local affairs.

8498

CSO: 4404/313

'AL-BA'TH' INTERVIEW WITH WALID JUNBLATT

PM161520 Damascus AL-BA'TH in Arabic 10 May 83 p 3

[Interview with Lebanese Socialist Progressive Party leader Walid Junblatt by Mitri Al-Hamis in Beirut—date not given]

[Excerpts] Question: What should Lebanon do if Shultz' mission failed?

Answer: Lebanon should refer the case to the Security Council and the whole world community. I believe that the Security Council would give great political support to Lebanon.

However, whether Shultz fails or succeeds, internal Lebanese disagreement will continue. Such disagreement still exists and is acute. There must be accord, and accord specifically means participation in decisionmaking, but so far the official authorities do not want such participation or accord. The present presidential policy in Lebanon is contrary to all custom; there is factional and party domination of the state and the army. The success of any withdrawal depends on national accord.

Question: Don't you think that the present situation calls for a national conference in order to stiffen the stand against occupation?

Answer: There are certain quarters in this country that are benefiting from the Israeli occupation and are cooperating with the Israelis, while there are others resisting this occupation and its tools.

Convening a national conference is necessary, but the authorities' attitude today is not in favor of convening a national conference. This is evident from the fact that President Amin al-Jumyyil refused to accept a memorandum signed by me, Shaykh Al-'Aql [Druze religious leader], and Amir Majid Arslan. The memorandum deals with some minor demands. This is a serious matter because the president is refusing to listen to these three leaders. Not to mention the [authorities'] attitude toward other communities. How can a national conference be held in such an extremely tense atmosphere?

Question: If Shultz achieves some success will this lead to a solution, and what are, in your view, the dangers of a partial solution to Lebanon and to the mountain area in particular?

Answer: A partial solution will mean partitioning Lebanon. A partial or complete solution without accord will mean the continuation of the civil war; in other words it will change nothing. A partial solution will mean that Israel will remain in the southern part of Lebanon, and therefore Lebanon will be partitioned and its sovereignty and unity will be undermined. In my view, this is what a partial solution means.

Question: How do you view the explosive situation in Al-Biq'a' and what should be done on the Arab level?

Answer: I have precise information. [sentence as published] On the Arab level there should be Arab support for Syria at this stage because the U.S.-Israeli aim is to encircle Syria and force it to accept a settlement whether through peace or war. It is understood that Syria will refuse but the danger too it is great.

Question: With regard to the Chamber of Deputies there are indications that its term is going to be extended for the fifth time. What is your opinion of such an extension?

Answer: As far as we are concerned, the Chamber of Deputies ceased to represent the people long ago. The chamber is no longer performing its duties, either through its electoral law or through its members.

Recently they came out with a novel idea in the Chamber of Deputies, which is that a certain security official will pay 15 million Lebanese pounds to the deputies who elected Al-Jumayyil as compensation for damage, as if nobody else suffered any damage in the war except those deputies. The 15 million pounds will be distributed among the deputies by agreement with a certain security official whose name I will not divulge now. But as far as we are concerned we see the Chamber of Deputies as representing a weak legislative body and a number of monopolies, concessionaries companies, and interests. To hold elections now is difficult and impossible.

In any case, what Habib Ash-Shartuni, the man accused of assassinating Bashir al-Jumayyil, said is politically significant and worth noting. He said: "Everything that happened in Lebanon--after the invasion is illegitimate."

I would merely like to draw attention to such words and to ponder them. If the government is serious and sincere in its claim about liberating Lebanon, Habib ash-Shartuni should be given a fair trial, and on this basis I demand that all those who had dealings with Israel and those who perpetrated the Sabra and Shatila massacre also be tried.

Question: What about the economic situation in Lebanon? How will it develop if the Lebanese Government continues to adopt a spectator's stand?

Answer: The future of the Lebanese economy is miserable. There is excessive expenditure and inflation in a 10 billion pound budget. I wonder where this money will be spent. In the deprived areas or the historically rich ones? The indications are that all or most of the expenditure will be in the

areas that are known to be rich and developed. The economic situation is part of the political situation in the country. In other words political instability leads to economic instability.

Question: With regard to the explosive situation in the mountain area, some people are trying to attribute it to sectarian differences, whereas it is a conflict between nationalists and non-nationalists. What is your opinion regarding this matter?

Answer: It is true. What there is in the mountains is a national and not sectarian battle. But the media are in official hands, so we are unable to express our views. It appears that the authorities do not want to adopt an attitude toward the battle in the mountains. Rather, they want to benefit from the domination of the mountains by a certain party, which is a serious matter and will not enable the authorities to take control of the mountains in the event of any partial withdrawal. Matters will be seriously complicated. The situation in the mountains is part of the national battle against factional and party domination. It is connected with the situation in Sidon, where a certain faction is occupying the city, and this occupation is connected with the situation in Beirut. In other words, the situation in the mountains is part of the general battle in the country.

CSO: 4400/528

KUWAITI PAPER INTERVIEWS COMMUNIST PARTY SECRETARY

GP081506 Kuwait AL-WATAN in Arabic 7 May 83 p 7

[Interview with Lebanese Communist Party Secretary General George Hawi by 'abd ar-Rahim Ghannan in Athens—date not given]

[Excerpts] I met with Lebanese Communist Party Secretary General George Hawi at the science faculty hall in Athens and asked him to grant AL-WATAN an interview on the occasion of his visit to Greece. I asked him about Israeli preparations to launch a war against the Palestinians, the Syrians and the Lebanese in Lebanon's Al-Biq'a' and Arab preparations to confront this war.

George Hawi said: What happened in Lebanon is part of Israeli and imperialist plans. We are now living through critical circumstances that may lead to a gruelling war in our country.

Hawi added: The zionist enemy, who failed to destroy the PLO, will not be able to abolish Syria's role, and will not be able to push it to capitulation. Therefore, Israel is now preparing—under the very eyes of the United States, and indeed with its assistance—to strike at the Palestinian and Syrian forces and occupy what remains of Lebanon. The phantom of a real and all-out war is now threatening world peace. We must mobilize world public opinion to prevent such an aggression. We must also harness all capabilities to repulse this aggression.

[Question] What about the Lebanese resistance movement now?

[Answer] The Lebanese resistance is constantly growing. Various popular, intellectual and religious forces are participating in it. The effectiveness of military operations in resisting Israeli occupation of Lebanon is increasing. The development of the front of Lebanese national forces against the Zionist enemy is a bright phenomenon that augurs well for liberating the country.

[Question] What is the stand of Lebanese nationalists toward the peace-keeping forces that are now present in Beirut?

[Answer] We reject the continued presence of these forces. Our people will not accept replacing Israeli domination with U.S. domination, be it direct or indirect. We in the Lebanese national movement, and all Lebanese

nationalists, ask that these forces should come under the supervision of the United Nations and that the U.S. contingent be replaced by forces from nonaligned and free countries so that relations with them in the future will not be like the present relations between the Lebanese national movement and Israel.

Referring to Lebanese-Palestinian relations George Hawi said: Our struggle is linked to the struggle of the Palestinians and also to the Arab people. The cohesion between us and our brothers in the Palestinian revolution continues. We are linked to them by the strongest and most honorable union in the history of the Arab nation. We also affirm our solidarity with Syria, Libya, the PDRY, Algeria and all national forces in the Arab homeland.

CSO: 4400/528

NATIONAL GUARDS RENAMED 'AL-ANSAR'

JN130712 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic 0600 GMT 13 May 83

[Text] Free Lebanon leader Major Haddad has issued the following:

1. The National Guards shall be renamed the Supporters of the Army of Free Lebanon [Ansar Jaysh Lubnan al-Hurr], or briefly, Al-Ansar. This change shall be effective immediately. The Al-Ansar shall belong to the Free Lebanon Army Command and shall act upon the instructions and orders of this command.
2. We ask the Syrian rulers to stop their raucous, uproarious statements, exaggeration, and intervention in Lebanon's domestic affairs, as all this will be of no use to them. The draft agreement between Lebanon and Israel will be officially signed whether the 'Alawites' like it or not, because the regime in Lebanon is resting with its back to the U.S. mountain and will never be scared by the 'Alawites' empty noises supported by Soviet hot air. We, therefore, reaffirm to Hafiz al-Assad and his gangs that the agreement will be signed, so let them go to Hell.

CSO: 4400/528

RECONSTRUCTION PROGRAMS, EXPENSES REVIEWED

London AL-HAWADITH in Arabic No 1379, 8 Apr 83 p 37

Article by 'Adnan Karimah: "The Program for the Reconstruction of Lebanon: The Arabs Financed the First Year and the Foreigners Will Finance the Second!"

Text In its Wednesday 23 March session, the Council of Ministers approved the reconstruction program for 1983, whose costs will come to 2,346,000,000 pounds.

This program, which was set out by the Council for Reconstruction and Redevelopment under the chairmanship of Dr Muhammad 'Atallah, includes a number of urgent projects which have arisen in the context of the priorities of the postwar stage, which is a stage of rebuilding which can be based only on development. The costs are broken down as follows:

First, housing. The costs of this project comes to 650 million pounds, detailed as follows:

160 million for Ministry of Housing loans, in accordance with Legislative Edict 20 on the provision of credit to owners of built-up properties that were damaged during the events.

120 million for the independent housing fund that is in charge of providing credit for low-income groups (less than 40,000 pounds per year), to buy apartments or repair their own houses.

70 million pounds to bolster and consolidate the resources of the Housing Bank, which concentrates on lending to groups whose annual income does not exceed 40,000 pounds.

150 million pounds in loans for refugee housing.

140 million pounds in loans for housing cooperatives and companies to prepare and outfit land for housing projects.

Ten million pounds for studies.

Second, 545 million pounds for the project to reconstruct the commercial center. This includes the coastal road, whose costs will come to about 430 million pounds, and the refurbishment of the al-Tawilah-Iyas market, at a cost of 100 million pounds, in addition to a general service system for which 15 million pounds have been allocated.

Third, 420 million pounds for the project to repair roads. This includes the refurbishing of 323 kilometers of international highway that have been divided into four groups, at a cost of 281 million pounds.

Fourth, 255 million pounds for drinking water. The most important of these is the project to pipe water from the al-Damur wells to Beirut, costing 100 million pounds, and to pipe water from the al-Awwali River to Beirut at a cost of 85 million pounds. One should bear in mind that the cost of the latter project, whose construction will take a number of years, will total 484 million pounds, but it appears that the process of carrying out the work that is scheduled for this year will continue to be contingent on the Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon, or at least on the degree to which construction will be possible under the occupation.

Fifth, 168 million pounds for the project to refurbish and develop schools and construct new ones.

Sixth, 150 million pounds to refurbish, expand and develop the port of Beirut.

Seventh, 105 million pounds to carry out the national sewer and debris plan, which has the goal of cleaning garbage out of Lebanon.

This program is considered to cover the second year of reconstruction. The first year's program was carried out before the Israeli invasion last year; its costs came to more than 1 billion Lebanese pounds but the Arab aid money Lebanon received, which came to \$384 million out of a total of \$1 billion approved by the Tunis summit, has been used up.

While the expenses for the program for the first year of reconstruction were provided by Arab aid money, how will the expenses for the second year of redevelopment, which are double those for the first year, be provided?

The government has taken a decision to carry out the reconstruction program, and the competent departments have undertaken to adopt the measures to carry it out, in the case of some projects, while continuing to carry out some other ones, especially those related to the coastal road project in the commercial center and some housing, water and road projects. The financing process is carried out in a gradual manner by the government treasury, which borrows from commercial banks through "treasury bond" issues. The debts owed these banks by the government total more than 15 billion pounds (about \$3.5 million).

However, it appears that the main financing for the program for the second year of reconstruction will be done through foreign loans, especially international ones, and management of these will be assumed by the World Bank.

Dr Muhammad 'Atallah, chairman of the Board of Reconstruction and Redevelopment, says that the World Bank will present a loan of 1 billion Lebanese pounds to international and regional financing sources, as well as governments that want to aid Lebanon, as a first instalment, to be followed by a second instalment before the end of this year, in the context of a plan the bank has authorized, which has been derived from the general reconstruction plan and includes reconstruction expenditures over a 3-year period (1983-85). The costs of this

are estimated at about 15 billion pounds, which will be allocated to projects, on top of 10 billion pounds to support the government budget.

This means that the World Bank, along with other foreign financing institutions, will finance the execution of the second year of redevelopment, while the process of financing the program for the first year was the task of Arab funds.

11887  
CSO: 4404/306

LEBANON

REASONS FOR EXCLUDING EASTERN BLOC COUNTRIES FROM RECONSTRUCTION

Paris AL-MUSTAQBAL in Arabic No 318, 26 Mar 83 p 53

[Article: "Why Have Socialist Firms Been Kept out of the Projects To Rebuild Beirut?"]

[Text] There are political reasons why socialist bloc country contracting firms have been kept from entering into the bids to rebuild the commercial center of Beirut, but the exclusions also leave many dimensions that lie within the realm of international entitlements and cooperation.

Very reliable sources in Beirut confirm that a decree has been taken ruling that contracting and construction firms belonging to a socialist countries are to be kept out of the various projects that are to be carried out in the context of what is called the "commercial center" area situated in the heart of the capital, Beirut, which previously constituted the local and Arab commercial center of Lebanon.

These sources confirm that all companies that belong to socialist countries have been excluded from the qualifying bid that the Redevelopment and Reconstruction Council carried out, whose deadline ended last 7 February. About 150 companies submitted documents to prove that they met the conditions stipulated in the council's bid, which require, that the size be no less than \$100 million.

It has been learned that a number of companies from socialist nations presented themselves for this qualifying bid, basing their initiative on competence which they have displayed in construction and infrastructure projects, and proceeding from the premise that their countries were in the vanguard of those that sent fact-finding delegations to Lebanon to learn about the requirements and the possibilities of taking part. Lebanon recently invited delegations from Bulgaria, Hungary and Rumania, in addition to official figures from Yugoslavia.

It appears that the decree ruling that the "socialist" companies are to be excluded from projects in the commercial center is a political one, first and last, in spite of the justifications that are given for it, which include:

1. The fact that the multinational forces, consisting of the Americans, French and Italians, have entered the commercial center area that constituted a battlefield during the events cleared it of mines and barriers, and that material and human losses however limited, were incurred on this account. These forces also demolished entire buildings where it was impossible to deactivate the mines that had been laid in them on all sides. For this reason, fairness demands that the countries that took part in eliminating the mines and helping to restore the area to its normal state have a share in rebuilding it again.
2. The multinational forces that in practice represent their own countries, which made a contribution to ending the Lebanese crisis, have a right to receive "appropriate" compensation for their efforts. This compensation can take concrete form in the fact that these countries can leave their mark in the heart of the capital.
3. The various projects in the commercial center constitute the main portion of the redevelopment workshops, whose costs will come to several billion Lebanese pounds. The fact that these projects have been restricted to Western countries means that they will be given the lion's share in terms of volume of priority, since the redevelopment of the center enjoys special importance, in view of the center's role in stimulating trade, industry and transit activities.
4. The plan set out for rebuilding the commercial center almost represents a new "birth" for this area, which underwent almost total destruction in the past 8 years. What the region will witness, as has been determined, will in addition to its material gains constitute a "moral" gain for the countries that have a share in the redevelopment.
5. Whatever the nature of these justifications might be, the decision is a political one. One should bear in mind that that does not mean that the socialist nations' companies will be excluded from other projects outside the center, which are numerous and varied and are concerned with projects on roads, bridges, water and electric plants, and industrial and agricultural projects on top of that.
6. All decisions of this type, or ones similar to it, will be subject to review for numerous reasons and considerations.

Perhaps the fact that Bulgaria has taken the initiative, in advance of others, to buy 3,000 tons of Lebanese citrus fruit is one of the reasons for this review.

One must state frankly, that the qualifications bid that the Reconstruction and Redevelopment Council has called for has been extended so that the companies that want to present themselves will be given a future opportunity, which will be extended to the end of April.

It is not known whether the extension was the result of the fact that an adequate number of companies had not presented themselves, or the result of the government's desire to gain time in waiting for the right time, in political and security terms, to start with the execution of the commercial center projects. One should bear in mind that the cost of the first stage will come to about 500 million Lebanese pounds.

11887

CSO: 4404/304

LEBANON

CHIEF OF INDUSTRIAL SECTOR DISCUSSES RECONSTRUCTION STRATEGY

Beirut AL-IQTISAD WA AL-A'MAL in Arabic No 46, Mar 83 pp 58-61

[Interview with Minister of Industry and Oil Georges Ifram:  
"Minister Georges Ifram Is Seeking the Government Role inside  
the Government"]

[Text] The basic reserve of qualifications that Georges Ifram has brought to the Ministry of Industry and Oil is the fact that he is an industrialist, and a successful one, who, through his own efforts over many years, has managed to build industrial organizations that have been successes economically and liberal socially.

When Georges Ifram came to the ministry, he believed that the public and private sectors were complementary and that the domestic economy was based on these two sectors, as fundamental pillars. After just 100 days in the government, he discovered an essential fact, which is the domestic economy, and it is necessary that a strong, sound economy be built on a strong public sector which can play its part by itself in the context of the domestic economy, while the private sector proceeds to play the role of supplementary entity. However, Georges Ifram is discovering an additional fact, which is that in its current condition, in the context of industry, specifically, the public sector cannot play the role required, even in a minimal context. Therefore he is calling upon the private industrial sector, through the Society of Industrialists and the organizations themselves, to make up for that and to play the role that is required, for the time being at least, until the government readies itself and remedies the relevant problems in the system.

The discussion started out with the subject of the industrial conference and extended to include the issue of this months elections to the Society of Lebanese Industrialists. He stated clearly, "The conference was a success and reflected, the industrialists' success in the test of the 8-year war. The

elections are proof of health and vigor and in the present circumstances that industry and the country are going through, a coalition will be beneficiary."

Here are the questions and answers:

Question: How might we summarize the basic problems of industry in the framework of the preparatory meetings and the industrial conference?

Answer: To be explicit, there has been a psychological problem, a problem of industrial confidence in the government's directives and its position on industry. A period has gone by in which there were rumors to the effect that Lebanon might turn into a free zone. We put a limit to these claims through an remitting effort which was crowned by the visit by a delegation of industrialists to the president. The president underlined to the industrialists the government's commitment to industry and considered the claims of Lebanon as a free zone to be tantamount to "heresay."

However, an objective, practical question is still pending, headed by these problems --- the continuation of the exceptional circumstances, the lack of control by security and government, authority, the lack of customs control, the disruptions by illegitimate ports, and the problem of industrial financing, which is still procured through short-term facilities from commercial banks as a result of individual efforts. This state of confusion among industrialists will continue unless these problems are solved and the industrialists are guaranteed long-term loans at low interest, as is the case with industries in all countries of the world.

Question: Has the industrial conference achieved its actual goals , in light of the preparations that preceded it and the conclusions it reached?

Answer: I believe that the conference realized its objectives, but these cannot be considered more than a point of departure for this activity, and not the conclusion if it. The important thing is that meetings people in the unified industrial sector continue and that its problems be discussed profoundly and realistically so that progress will then be made in taking practical steps which will make allowances for the differences that exist between one sector and another. There remains the fact that the Society of Lebanese Industrialists must develop from a society that protects the interests of the industrialists to an organization that is working for the sake of industrial development in order to preserve the interests of the industrialists in a sound fashion over the long range.

### The Society of Industrialists

Question: However, the society was established to protect the interests of industrialists, and we cannot be asked to act on behalf of industrial development before the ministry's own system itself is developed and a clear industrial policy is defined.

Answer: The industrialists interests cannot be realized in isolation from efforts at industrial and national development, or, likewise, without the effort to develop industry as a sector and turn the society into an organization in every sense of the world. The important thing is that every professional group or combination of interests, on reviewing its cause and determining its demands, realize that what might be beneficial in the short term may be harmful to other sectors and indeed to its own interests in the long run. There is a fine economic equation and a sort of reciprocal influence among the various sectors of production. This influence limits the value of any gain that a given group might wrest for itself, if it is not justified in terms of its benefit to the economy as a whole. What is the use in winning an increase in wages, for instance, if it is to be reflected in a wave of inflation all sectors, and consequently negatively to influence the buying power of workers? What is the goal in imposing protection when it is not appropriate, or on behalf of people who do not deserve it, if that is to turn domestic industries into a ward of the society and weaken their resistance to the point where they collapse at the first gust of wind?

Now we come to the role of the society. An active, creative industrialist will do the impossible and study every detail related to his work in order to ensure successes. We all in general study will and adopt decisions well at the individual level; why don't we apply this across the whole sector? Why don't we work with a team spirit, especially since the coming stage will be difficult and industry's assertion of its own existence will demand a group effort, a plan and cooperation?

The development of the institutions of government is a long process which will require unremitting struggle and time, and we cannot wait for management to develop of its own accord.

### Administrative Reform Is a Long Job

Question: In your capacity as an industrialist, heading the Ministry of Industry, do you have a specific plan for developing the Ministry of Industry?

Answer: It is necessary to give importance to the development of management in the Ministry of Industry, but the exercise of responsibility in the public sector, after the past 8 years, makes frank talk necessary.

Development must come about as a part of the whole and is attributable to what the government can achieve in light of the overall conditions of government administration, since we still are the prisoners of conditions and structures that are not efficient and cannot keep abreast of the times. One should bear in mind that a person who is up to date will be conscious of the importance of administrative reform in Lebanon as a basic condition for upgrading the country and opening up to the age and the future. In reality, the most important reform that we need is to put the right man in the right place, and that will require appropriate salaries and the ability to attract skilled persons. As long as we are unable to do that, all appeals for reform will be mere thinking, proceeds first and last through man.

#### Industries Will Disappear

Question: The picture of the present situation indicates that there are three classes of industries: industries whose problems are minor, industries that are being shut down, and industries that are suffering from numerous problems but can survive if they are offered a suitable environment. This constitutes the main percentage; how do you view the solution for them?

Answer: Eight years of war cannot occur without learning negative effects on Lebanese industry. There are industries that were basically ill, even in the context of the prosperity that preceded the war. There are other industries that the war exhausted, or that events and changes in the market have outstripped. These are ones that it might be better to direct into new feasible activities: this is an obvious economic principle that is in the interest of the industrialist himself and in the interest of the society. The policy, in this presidential term, will be to work on behalf of industries that have a strong fiber and are able to cope with competition by relying on themselves first of all. This will be possible only by focussing on industries where we possess obvious advantages over others, that is, by attaining a greater degree of specialization. A small country like Lebanon cannot establish every industry, or continue with all the industries that exist. It therefore must choose.

#### Plans for Solutions

Question: What type of aid and measures are you preparing?

Answer: We are not concentrating on the need to have the Lebanese banking sector take part in encouraging productive sectors that can prosper. We are working within an integrated plan, since we are now amending the Law on Specialized Banks so that it will be in their ability to accept appropriate deposits to guarantee sources of financing for loans. We have

also issued a law on lending to industry at subsidized rates of interest (bonification d'interets) for the purposes of modernizing equipment and expanding.

We are seeking to encourage commercial banks to create a special section for industrial investments, since industry is a market which the banks cannot ignore. There is a plan for the instalment payment of debts, and we are working to amend Decree 131 on lending to damaged and undamaged factories.

Question: Has your view of matters in general changed since you came to the ministry?

Answer: My conviction in the importance of the public sector, that is, the government, in looking after and developing economic activity has increased---naturally, not in the sense that the government should take the place of individuals, but in the sense that it should be the mainspring of the economy, in terms of incentives, planning, and regulation, and that it should directly assume charge of projects or activities that are difficult for individuals to take charge of.

#### The Industry of the Future: Modern Management

Question: How do you view the industry of the future?

Answer: The most prominent features of Lebanon's industry is that it is concentrated in the Lebanese people, who have acquired from their fathers and grandfathers the spirit of risk and the ability to adjust, and were able to develop industry in the seventies, play their part in full, and win the gamble of the war years. Now we are witnessing the emergency, of a third industrial generation which will lead the industry of the future, adding to it the factor of management. Lebanon's industry will be distinguished by a reliance on modern management and the preservation of its family nature.

Question: However, the family nature has a negative side, since it can act as an obstacle to the attempt to introduce modern management techniques.

Answer: There need not be any contradiction. Management science can benefit from the good points in family organizations by providing them with a reserve of modern management knowledge and techniques. A manager who applies management science principles can keep the family from becoming a burden on the organization. Perhaps one distinction in our organizations is that we will continue to be able to absorb them, because they will continue to be of intermediate or small size in nature, which is better because it gives industry great flexibility that consequently enables it to control and reduce its costs and maintain proficiency in quality. This is a

distinction that in reality explains the resistance of Lebanese industry during the war years.

#### The Industrialists' Society Elections: A Coalition

Question: The elections in the Society of Industrialists could lead to competition and an electoral struggle. What is your position on them?

Answer: The elections in themselves are in indication of good health; all in all, industry is not lacking in maturity of competent people. However, in the current circumstances, all competition will inevitably cause industrialists efforts to falter, and that will be harmful to the status of industrialists in these difficult circumstances, especially since there are no real differences in programs, views or personal resources, and, as I said, the industrial sector is packed with competent men, or they would not have succeeded in their industries and their activities. For all these reasons, as an industrialist and an official in the Society of Industrialists, I would prefer a coalition; however, as a minister in charge, I am in favor of what is good for industry and for the activity of the Society of Industrialists, and not a party to it.

#### A Single Ministry Would Have Sufficed

Question: Your extreme interest in the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications, which is greater than your interest in the Ministry of Industry and Oil, has been commented; it has reached the point where you are not often present in the Ministry of Industry. Is that connected to the real nature of things, or is it a formality?

Answer: I would like to be in charge of one ministry, be that the Ministry of Communications or the Ministry of Industry. I indeed feel pangs of conscience when I realize how difficult it is to do what is required under the burden of two fundamental ministries, since bearing responsibility for the affairs of two ministries is oppressive, especially in the light of the conditions that public administration is suffering from. What is required is great and the burden is great in both ministries. However, the fact that I am present one day a week in the Ministry of Industry does not give true idea of the extent of my interest in the affairs of industry, because I am concerned with them in my office in the Ministry of telephones, with one simple difference, which is that my work in the Ministry of Industry is governed by the process of drawing up policies and relying on the private sector for execution, while issuing the necessary state laws to provide the right climate, whereas in the Ministry of Post and Communications we must look after the affairs of an organization that contains 5,000 white and blue collar workers. According to my belief and thinking, I consider that people are important,

and constant attention should be given to the work of 5,000 workers. Creating a climate of cooperation and integration in everything that involves them will require a long time and work in the field.

11887

CSO: 4404/304

IRANIAN INFLUENCE ON TOWN OF BA'LABAKK DESCRIBED

Paris AL-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AL-DUWALI in Arabic No 306, 14-20 Mar 83 pp 11, 12

Article: "The Iranian Republic of Ba'labakk: The Day They Arrived They Set up Combat Slogans against Israel, but They Have Not Moved out of Town!"

Text Its name used to be "the town of the sun," but today it is more gloomy than its midwinter nights. Electricity enters the homes at the pleasure of the persons in charge of it, and the drinking water comes at unspecified hours in the day and is soon cut off.

A person who knew the place before the events and comes to it today will imagine that he has lost his way, but soon, when he passes near the pillars of the dome of Dorus, which was an early warning station for the Roman guards in the famous shrines of Ba'labakk, he will confirm that he is on the right track. The traces of the little Iranian state begin to appear in this historic town in the form of the large slogans that cover broad areas of walls in an elegant script and in large protuberant letters in the urge to attract passersby and compel them to read them.

The whole town is slogans: "Death to America," "Death to Amin al-Jumayyil," "The bullets will tear into my chest or they will tear into the pages of the Koran," "Moslems, unite, unite," "In order to liberate Jerusalem we must benefit from machine guns that are based on faith," and so forth.

Large black and green flags and pictures of Imam Khomeyni stand out, there are various nationalities around, the streets are neglected, and the shops are crowded.

There are armed men at the main intersections and the interior ones. The names of the roads and squares have been changed.

The Civilization of Iran

The town no longer is the town of the sun, or the town of the ruins created by successive civilizations, from the Canaanites and the Greeks to the Arab conquests going through the Romans and the Byzantines. Today the last of these civilizations has trodden those underfoot.

There are banners as immense as the pillars of Jupiter and wall posters as big as the gateway of Bacchus. New antiquities have been added to the list of ruins that came to the town in succession.

Historic old mosques have become military bases, now that reinforced cement and sandbags have been brought into them.

A cloth fence has been erected around extensive beautiful parks which once were the meeting places for school excursions on Sundays, and they have been set aside for prayers in the crisp air on Fridays and political holidays.

You must get used to proceeding respectfully down Ra's al-'Ayn Street, and young women must not cross it blatantly; the chadar is obligatory.

Many picturesque canvases have been "thrown up" on the walls, calling for struggle against imperialism.

Ba'labakk today is being subjected to a process of "normalization" of relations with others. The places that used to distinguish it no longer speak for it today; this town of festivals, which once received tourists with a smile and said farewell to them with hopes of further meetings is now being abandoned by its original people, and they check on its condition through newspapers and radio broadcasts.

No one who lives there knows anything about it, and no one who visits it recognizes it.

#### The Citadel Is Columns!

The citadel is still in place, but its stones, which have persevered in the face of time, have been shattered by the rockets of the people who have attacked it. Sometimes it has become a storehouse for weapons and at other times a prison for wanted persons, who sleep on the domes and the engraved stones and are tortured by light fire, while Bacchus watches.

The contents have all been stolen; little statues have acquired the power of sentries at the entry to luxurious villas, guarding them from "afflictions of the evil eye" and adding to their elegance and distinction. In other cases, the antique pottery has been sold abroad for a pittance, and what is left of that has been turned into Roman decor for luxurious and modest living rooms. It is as if they are writing their history of sand, the history of their blind reminiscences, once again.

Of the floodlights, recording equipment and chairs which the committee of the Ba'labakk international festivals owned only the cables that linked them up remain.

From the citadel to the historic Ra's al-'Ayn Mosque, which al-Zahir Baybars built in 1273, you would think you are among a thousand big slogans, pictures, and songs, some of which contain a rejection of what is known as eastern or western, and promote the alternative, which is the "Islamic Republic," while others call for cooperation in the fighting against Israel and the liberation of Palestine. You then pass through the headquarters of the Iranian revolutionary guard; over it the flag of the Islamic Republic of Iran flies, in its entrance are the ruins of big Israeli missiles, to remind one of Israeli barbarism, and on its steps are painted the American flag, the Soviet flag and the Israeli flag, in gaudy colors, so the feet of passersby will trample on them.

### Ba'labakk Today

There is a sign at the entrance to the headquarters on which is written "Headquarters of Martyrdom." Inside it, religious and revolutionary courses are held and films on the Iraqi-Iranian war are shown. Demonstrations set out from it at night and at dawn they go about the streets of the town, condemning Israel and calling on people to rally around the Iranian revolution.

Beyond the headquarters of the revolutionary guard lie coffee shops and amusement areas; they are lifeless, except for the presence of a few persons. Then one comes to the "Ra's al-'Ayn meadow," or the common park, where pupils from schools all over Lebanon used to gather on Sundays to dance, play and take their meals near the river; today that has been walled in with cloth and allocated to the Friday prayer. Inside there is a pulpit for religious sermons, and at the entry to it is a large notice prohibiting entry except for veiled women, or women wearing the "chador."

Beyond the meadow area stands the historic Mosque of al-Zahir Baybars, which was a military training base for a long time, after which modifications were made on it and cement chambers were added to it. There is across from the male and female teachers' college building, which is now called the Imam Khomeyni field hospital. One citizen says, "The male and female teachers' college in Ba'labakk went through a great deal of give and take before the government agreed to provide this area of land for the construction of this proud building, after the residents had insisted on it, and here today we find the students of the teachers' college attending their classes in a finishing school while the college has become a hospital."

### The Voice of the Iranian Revolution

To these activities one might add 8 hours of direct broadcasting by the Radio of the Voice of the Iranian Revolution, which covers the area of the northern al-Biqa' with a media campaign that provides religious sermons, Iranian revolutionary songs and interviews with partisans of the revolution in the area.

These media activities have spread outside the town, in attempts to enlarge them to include the area by bringing Iranian revolutionary guard personnel into the towns of 'Arsal and Shamastar, distributing pamphlets and giving lectures calling on people to join and support the Iranian revolution. This has been met by a harsh vindictiveness on the part of the residents which would ultimately have led to a bloody confrontation!

### No to the Lebanese Army!

This is the situation in the town now. As regards social and civilian relations, numerous, carefully-studied attempts are being made to keep the legitimate authorities, as embodied in the Lebanese army, from imposing their presence and authority over the area, controlling security and punishing violations. These attempts were recently capped off by an attack on the Lebanese army, the killing of six of its personnel, the wounding of an additional number, and the surrounding and attacking of the Shaykh 'Abdallah barracks for the second time. (The first time was on independence day, when some armed people proceeded to erect barriers to the entrances to Ba'labakk and, in the inner areas, to tear up

Lebanese flags and arrest people who were bearing them. They prevented anyone attempting to celebrate this occasion from doing so by force of arms.)

Today the town is going through a further uproar; normal, moderate life has abandoned it, parties have proliferated within it, and it has been "subjected" to new ideas which veil people's faces and seek to teach people a language different from their own.

Children wear black robes, participate in demonstrations and learn a new language. Old people lead their own quiet lives. Between the children and the old men is a group half of which gazes hesitantly to the east and the other half of which is prevented from claring its attachment to its homeland and its adherence to the forces of legitimacy.

Therefore what happened, and what will happen in the future, must happen. The army of the legitimate authorities alone reminds them of their homeland and gives them hope of salvation. The process of normalization is underway now and the race between the tortoise and the hare has ended with the triumph of the latter.

**They Spoke and Would Not be Named!**

**What is Iran doing in Ba'labakk?**

That is a question that every citizen in Ba'labakk is asking himself, but he cannot ask it of anyone else. Weapons, military personnel and religious figures are proselytizing for the Islamic revolution.

One citizen said "They are here to fight against Israel." Another one said "To liberate Palestine." A third, "To join the Palestinian revolution." A fourth: "The day they arrived they wrote out big signs calling for war against Israel, but they set up media and religious centers for themselves in Ba'labakk and have not left the place for the Israelis, nor has Israel come to Ba'labakk. The distance between the two parties is 40 kilometers."

One of them said, "They are here to restore the link between Moslems and their religion. The city of the sun will be the jumping-off spot for the Islamic revolution in this area."

These people all refused to give their names!

11887  
CSO: 4404/306

GOVERNMENT INSPECTORATE READIES CRACKDOWN ON CORRUPTION

Paris AL-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AL-IUWALI in Arabic No 307, 28 Mar - 3 Apr 83 p 15

Article: "The Evidence: Corruption Has Cut to the Bone!"

Text "The government will probably decide to carry out a significant part of the administrative reform before embarking on the comprehensive reform that was assigned to it in accordance with the exceptional powers; this part will be carried out with reliance on the powers that the Central Inspectorate possesses." The ministerial source that made that statement declared that information which has been submitted to officials states that in recent years the inspectorate carried out extensive activity in the context of investigations into government organizations and prepared reports on the conclusions of its investigations. Some measures have been carried out, but others have not, because of situations that arose since and circumstances that have prevailed. In the past few weeks, instructions have been given to the inspectorate to dust off the old reports and start conducting new investigations into a number of departments where it is apparent that the prevailing conditions are abnormal and there are violations that need to be investigated. The inspectorate has in fact hastened to carry out the instructions, and investigations have been started in a number of departments, most conspicuously the real estate and income tax departments in the Ministry of Finance and some departments in the Ministry of Education.

The ministerial source considers that the measures that have been carried out in the real estate department, in the area of wristslaps and transfers to the disciplinary council, are preliminary ones and that these will be followed by others that will have to be taken in light of the final results the investigations into the real estate departments will yield up.

While the public interest dictates that light not be shed on the details of the investigations, it is certain that the instructions that have been given to the inspectorate will result in execution of the principle of rewards and penalties and will ultimately lead to the performance of surgery on the body of the department, now that it has become clear that the corruption has cut to the bone and that it is no longer possible to treat it with tranquilizers.

In the opinion of the ministerial source, when the inspectorate was given its instructions, the officials realized the significance of the results that would be achieved by the performance of surgery on the body of the department, since

it was the first of its kind; nonetheless, these officials decided to bear the responsibility for the operation.

This source pointed out that he did not want to be explicit about the reviews, intercessions and attempts that were made with President Amin al-Jumayyil after the measures taken against a number of senior officials on the basis of the Jibran committee report, or to mention the names of the persons who made those reviews, intercessions or attempts; rather, he would content himself with saying that the president had asserted his determination to execute the law, regardless of any considerations. The source stated that the reports presented questions raised by citizens on the degree to which the government was serious in bringing about radical reform and cleaning up the administration. The government will not reply to the questions — rather, it will leave the reply to the measures that the inspectorate has started to carry out, which will be completed in accordance with the exceptional powers the government possesses.

Some counsellors on the basis of the Central Inspectorate's investigations, are starting to talk about the "complex authorities" the law gives the disciplinary council. One counsellor states that these powers are no longer in keeping with the government's aspirations to achieve reform. The facts have proved that it is out of the question to carry out any radical reform in the context of the disciplinary council, because the law limits the council's ability to act and prevents it from going beyond the legal measures that start with the lodging of the charge and end with the hearing of the lawyers' defense, after the employee is given the right to reply to the charge directed against him in writing.

Therefore, the government, with its determination to carry out reform in the administration, is now compelled to choose between two things: to review the powers of the disciplinary council, with a view to enlarging them, or to form a special exceptional court for employees. This would be a long-range process; over the short range, the government cannot ignore the current situation in the administration; this will require the adoption of radical measures, with reliance on exceptional powers.

The counsellor declared that persons in leadership positions and in parliament warned the premier against carrying out any reforms that were "not carefully studied" and against succumbing to the error that others had succumbed to. The purpose in this warning was to prevent the government from carrying out a purge in the administration, in accordance with its exceptional powers, and to leave the task to the Central Inspectorate and the disciplinary council. If the government responds to this approach, that will mean that radical reform in the administration will not be carried out!

11887  
CSO: 4404/306

LEBANON

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADORS APPOINTED--The Foreign Ministry was today informed that the FRC Government has approved the appointment of Lebanon's present ambassador to the UAE Mahmud Hammud as Lebanon's new ambassador to Bonn. The ministry was also informed that the Canadian Government has approved the appointment of Lebanon's consul general in Detroit Samir Shamma as Lebanon's new ambassador to Ottawa. The Czechoslovak Government has also informed the ministry that it has approved the appointment of Lebanon's Consul General Emile Badran as Lebanon's new ambassador to Prague. [Text] [NC092010 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 9 May 83]

CSO: 4400/528

OMAN

BRIEFS

AGREEMENT WITH ROK--Muscat, 7 May (QNA)--Oman and the ROK have signed an agreement to regulate air services between them. The agreement was signed by Omani minister of communications, Salim Nasir Al Bu-Sa'idi and ROK ambassador in Muscat Yi Kyong-Hun. Under the agreement, Gulf Air and Korean Airlines will run regular air flights between Muscat and Seoul.  
[Text] [GF080505 Doha QNA in Arabic 1000 GMT 7 May 83 GF]

CSO: 4400/526

QATAR

BRIEFS

GASOLINE PRICE INCREASE--Doha, 7 May [Wakh]--The National Petroleum Distribution Company in Qatar has increased the prices of its petroleum products in all gasoline stations in Qatar as of 7 May. The price of 1 liter of high grade gasoline is now 60 dirhams, an increase of 67 percent, while the price of 1 liter of ordinary grade gasoline is 55 dirhams, an increase of 140 percent. The price of 1 liter of diesel oil is 55 dirhams and the price of 1 liter of kerosene is 40 dirhams, an increase of 260 percent in both cases. [Text] [GF071520 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1428 GMT 7 May 83]

CSO: 4400/526

SAUDI ARABIA

BORDER CORPS AUTOMOBILE MAINTENANCE CADETS GRADUATE

LD071818 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1510 GMT 7 May 83

[Text] Riyadh, 7 May (SPA)—A special ceremony was held today at the Border Corps Training Center to celebrate the graduation of cadets on completion of their technical courses.

The center's commander, Ibrahim al-Habudal, delivered a speech on the occasion. He said that the directorate general of the Border Corps has set up training centers in Riyadh, Jidda, Damman, 'Arara, al-Qurayyat, al-Wajh, Najran, as-Salil and Jizan to raise standards of military units, to equip them militarily and scientifically to face up to all problems that might arise while performing their duties toward God, the king and the homeland, and so they might acquire a high degree of preparation and qualification.

The director of the Department of Maintenance, Muhammad Sulayman al-'Ayyash, then spoke. He said that the graduation today was the result of 3 years' hard work. He said the equipment and vehicle maintenance project was completed ahead of schedule. The program, he said, included equipping 8 automobile workshops in the Corps' garrisons at Riyadh, Jidda, Damman, 'Arara, al-Qurayyat, al-Wajh, Jizan and Najran, in addition to 8 spare parts substations at the Corps' garrisons along the kingdom's borders, as well as 26 stations for servicing and providing fuel to Corps' automobiles in Riyadh.

The result of the maintenance department's work was the graduation of the first batch of technicians specialized in maintenance and repair, whose graduation is being celebrated today.

He said that all the workshops are being run by Saudis who had been trained in advance: 40 officers, 67 noncommissioned officers and employees had been trained in France and the United States for the purpose.

CSO: 4400/528

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN IRAN, SYRIA OUTLINED

London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic No 164, 2-8 Apr 83 pp 6-8

Article by Amir Taher

Excerpts "When you have a friend like that, you do not need enemies." This saying is apparently now being repeated by a number of Arab leaders and officials who tried to establish relations, friendship, good will, and an alliance with Khomeyni since the "Islamic Republic" came into being in Iran in February 1979. They believed at one time and in one stage that they could be "friends" of Khomeyni. But their hopes were dashed, each for a different reason.

When Khomeyni returned to Tehran in February 1979, those whose relations with the Shab were strained or poor believed that a new page would be started between them and the "Islamic Republic." Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi was the first to seek to visit Iran. That was only three days after the founding of the "Islamic Republic." But a few hours before the Libyan president's plane was to depart, Iranian officials asked that "he change his plans," saying that the time was "not suitable" for him to visit Tehran. Two weeks later al-Qadhdhafi tried again, but was told candidly by Iranian officials that they would not receive him unless he brought with him Imam Musa al-Sadr, the Libyan Shi'ite leader whom his followers charged the Libyan authorities with "detaining or "hiding." To this day al-Qadhdhafi has not visited Iran.

Yasir 'Arafat visited Iran shortly after the establishment of the "Islamic Republic" and was given a hero's welcome by the Iranians, for the relations between the Palestinian resistance and many leaders of the Iranian revolution were strong and solid. Khomeyni received 'Arafat with warmth and affection, but the relations between the Iranian and Palestinian revolutions soon began to deteriorate little by little to the point where the PLO "embassy" in Tehran was placed under close surveillance. It plays no conspicuous or effective role in the Iranian regime and those in charge of it are not prominent officials. For some time now the Iranian news media have been attacking Yasir 'Arafat and the political line of the PLO. About two weeks ago Iranian President Ayatollah 'Ali Khamenei announced that today Iran is the "only force in the world responsible for the Palestinian issue." He said: "The Islamic Revolution today reflects the hopes of the Palestinians."

A third "friend" which the Iranian revolution quickly lost or with whom relations were at least strained, is South Yemen; a country which assisted, supported and trained many of the Iranian elements that fought against the Shah. Yet the Khomeyni regime is now attacking officials in South Yemen and calling for the overthrow of the regime in Aden. It is concentrating mainly on the relations between Aden and Moscow.

The fourth friend who has been disappointed in its relations with the current Iranian regime is Algeria, but its disappointment is not very obvious because the Algerians do not want to increase tension or misunderstanding with Tehran. There are several reasons for the disappointment, the most significant of which are the following...

#### A "United Islamic Army"

Khomeyni's Iran's relations with Syria differ from those with every other "friendly" state in the region, for Syria has stood out, especially in the last two years, as a major ally of the Iranian regime in many arenas—political, military, and economic. This "special relationship" between Damascus and Tehran did not result from ideological similarity or resemblance between the two regimes. Rather, it resulted primarily from their common attitude toward the Iraqi regime and their desire to combat and try to overthrow this regime. During the last two years Syria was the principal source of the arms that Iran needed to continue the war with Iraq. Informed Iranian sources in Tehran say that Syria removed from its depots large quantities of war materiel and sent it to Iran. It also sent officers and a group of experts to train the Iranians in the use of Soviet-made weapons which have played a major role in the war with Iraq. Iran also received political support from Syria. Likewise, there has been coordination and cooperation between the two countries in various [other] fields.

However, several developments led to coolness and then tension in Syrian-Iranian relations, which reached a peak with the clashes that broke out between Syrian security agents and Iranian tourists in Damascus before last month.

The Israeli invasion of Lebanon was a significant prelude to the tension that arose between Damascus and Tehran. After the invasion early last summer, Iran made a secret proposal to Syrian officials requiring the merger of the Syrian and Iranian armies into a "united Islamic army" under a single leadership headed by an Iranian. Tehran proposed that Ayatollah Natiq Nuri, Iranian Minister of Internal Affairs, be the commander of this united "Islamic army." In accordance with this proposal, the "Islamic army" would make plans to launch a major offensive against Israel within two or three years. The Syrians responded "We will study the proposal," but Damascus has not yet answered. At the same time Iran sent Syria 300 volunteers to assist in the battle against Israel, but the Syrians sent these volunteers to training camps for a while before moving them to the Lebanese Biqa' region where they joined elements rallying around the banner of Hosein Musavi who broke away from the Lebanese Shi'ite Amal movement. Instead of fighting against the Israelis, the Iranian volunteers are carrying out operations against the Lebanese authority.

Iran also proposed, secretly, that the Steadfastness and Resistance Front be recreated on an Islamic rather than Arab basis and that Iran join it. This secret proposal was accompanied by attacks in Iranian newspapers and other information media against Arabism. They went so far as to demand that Syria withdraw from the Arab League. Observers note that Iranian officials do not use the phrase "Syrian Arab Republic" or the word "Suriyah." Instead, they say "al-Sham" when talking about Syria. But the Syrians did not react to this Iranian proposal.

#### Anxiety Produced by the Fez Decision

The Iranians were greatly disturbed by Syria's agreeing to the decision reached at the Fez summit last September with respect to the Iraqi-Iranian war because it supports the Iraqi view. The decision states: "Because the conference esteems highly Iraq's positive initiative regarding the withdrawal of its military forces to the international borders and based on the principle of solidarity and unity of Arab ranks and because it is desirous that peace, harmony, and the good neighbor spirit prevail among the Arab states and adjacent countries, the conference decided to announce that it has pledged itself to defend all the Arab lands and that it regards any aggression against any Arab country as aggression against all the Arab countries," Iranian officials criticized this decision and those who supported it. Tehran newspapers focused on the fact that "the Fez summit revealed that those who call themselves friends of ours are prepared to abandon us." Tehran refused to receive a Syrian delegation right after the Fez summit. The situation then changed, apparently, and frank meetings of the two sides were held.

The Iranians were also disturbed by the inclusion of 'Abd-al-Halim Khaddam, Syrian deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, in the delegation of the 7-Member Arab Committee and were critical of its visit to Washington.

Last year Syrian officials tried to intercede with Khomeyni not to carry out the execution of Sadeq Qotbzadeh, former Iranian foreign minister and a friend of Damascus. But Khomeyni refused and ordered that Qotbzadeh be executed.

A little while before that incident, Tehran asked permission for the chief of staff to visit the Iranian volunteers in the Biqa', but Damascus refused to grant the request.

Iranian officials were resentful of the friendly reception given by the Syrian authorities to former President Carter and of his meeting with President Hafiz al-Assad. A number of Iranian tourists tried to heckle Carter and his wife Rosalyn while they were passing through the streets of old Damascus. They began to insult him and America, but Syrian security agents removed the Iranian demonstrators. Everyone knows Carter was president of his country during the American hostage episode.

### **The Tourists Are not Tourists**

All these things show that the crisis that developed between Syria and Iran was not a spontaneous or unexpected event in the eyes of those well informed about the secrets of the relations between the two countries. The fact is some time ago the two countries signed a tourist agreement whereby Syria would admit 300,000 Iranian tourists in 1983. Informed sources say one of the reasons why Syria signed this tourist agreement is that Iran promised to compensate Syria for part of the losses that it suffered as a result of the shut-down of the pipeline carrying Iraqi oil to the Mediterranean across Syrian territory. However, Tehran did not pay any compensation. On the contrary, it raised the question of the \$158 million loan that Syria received during the time of the Shah. Agreement was reached on the debt schedule and on sending Iranian tourists to Syria. During the last two months more than 6000 Iranian tourists visited Syria, but the Syrian authorities were surprised by their unusual behavior. When a group of them came to the new Damascus International Airport (which was opened last February), the Syrians were surprised when these Iranians—men and women—brought out hundreds of posters with pictures of Khomeyni and slogans of the "Islamic Revolution" and began to stick them on the walls of the airport building. The Syrian officials challenged the Iranians, provoking arguments and scuffles. The posters and pictures were torn down and the tourists had to stay in some Damascus hotels. Video equipment in the rooms was disconnected and recreation areas were closed. The Syrians also observed that these tourists were not ordinary tourists but they only claimed to be such in order to enter into long harangues with Syrian citizens about the revolution in Iran and Khomeyni's policies. Iranian officials criticized the behavior of the Syrian authorities and expressed "disappointment of their hopes."

How serious is this crisis between Syria and Iran? No one can predict its extent and dimensions as of now, but it is clear that what divides Syria and Iran is much greater than what unites them with the exception of the common hostility to the Iraqi regime. Any improvement in Syrian-Iraqi relations will inevitably upset the situation between Damascus and Tehran.

The crisis shows that Khomeyni has no real friends or allies. Perhaps his only ally is himself.

5214  
CSO: 4404/327

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

REPORT SAYS RAS AL-KHAIMAH COULD BECOME OIL EXPORTER

CF061200 Dubayy KHALEEJ TIMES in English 6 May 83 p 1

[Article by staff reporter]

[Excerpt] The emirate of Ras al-Khaimah [RAK] is to spend an estimated 120 million dollars on the development of a potential oil field which has so far provided three wells producing commercial quantities of crude oil and natural gas.

According to a report prepared by the Ministry of Petroleum and Mineral Resources, the first shipment of RAK oil is likely to be made next January.

Shaykh Khalid ibn Saqr al-Qasimi, crown prince and deputy ruler of Ras al-Khaimah, is reported to have said that another 300 million dollars would be spent on the establishment of a methanol plant at Halila in Ras al-Khaimah.

The oil exports from RAK would be made only after the daily production from the wells reaches a target of 20,000 barrels per day. If the shipment is made according to schedule RAK would become the fourth emirate in the UAE to export oil. The other three are Abu Dhabi, Dubai and Ash-Shariqah.

CSO: 4400/526

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

BRIEFS

FUEL SUBSIDY--Dubayy, 5 May (QNA)--Ahmad at-Tayyir, under-secretary at the Ministry of Finance and Industry, has said that the recent measure increasing fuel prices will save 1.4 billion dirhams, which was the government's subsidy to keep the price of oil derivatives in the local market low. In a statement in today's issue of the Dubayy-based newspaper AL-BAYAN, at-Tayyir said lifting the subsidy was one of the measures proposed since the beginning of 1983 to offset the deficit, and that the idea was to lift the subsidy gradually by increasing the price of diesel fuel first, and then gasoline in stages, according to the market developments. [Text] [GF060528 Doha QNA in Arabic 0855 GMT 5 May 83 GF]

CSO: 4400/526

GOVERNMENT ACTION SHORT OF RHETORIC IN DEVELOPING PRIVATE SECTOR

Dhaka ITTEFAQ in Bengali 29 Mar 83 p 2

[Editorial: "Concerning Private Investment"]

[Text] In Dhaka at the inauguration of the privately owned Commercial Bank, Deputy Chief Martial Law Administrator and Communications Minister Adm M. A. Khan reemphasized the importance of encouraging private sector investment in every aspect of the national economy. The fact that the government has accepted the need to encourage development of the private sector economy and to free the national economy from the control of the public sector and the corporate structure is apparent from the policies adopted by the government in commerce, industry and the economy. It requires no explanation to those who understand the state of the impoverished economy of this poor country that the government did not adopt this policy merely to hand over the ownership of factories and other industries to individuals; this policy was dictated by practical necessity and actual need. Creating a private sector financial corporation is not to hand over everything in the interest of personal gain; in this instance, the most important consideration was to allow the economy to move at its own pace on the basis of open competition and to accept the principle of development of unrestricted private entrepreneurship. Private investment or development of the private sector economy actually implies a combination of a mental attitude and the appropriate conditions. For that reason, just as we cannot support so-called protectionism in the name of private sector, we also oppose any kind of government subsidy or private economic clique. Of course, we are not suggesting that with the implementation of public sector the nation has been flooded with sufficiency or that overnight the economy has accomplished the impossible. That may not ever be possible. Yet, if we can accept the economic reality and free our minds from all emotionalism, we can say with certainty that there is a need for that kind of vitality to save the economy from an unnecessary death. We would hope that the government's economic policy will be guided by this realism in encouraging private investment. We have stated before that the development of a public sector economy should not result in the affluence of a handful of lucky individuals. We feel that if the economy of our country can be established on the solid foundation of unhindered and open competition, the masses will also become a part of that economic flow. Development of national wealth, or economic prosperity, is synonymous with the prosperity of the masses.

Even after the adoption of some measures and actions taken by the government, it may not be improper to say that though much has been said in favor of rejuvenation and assistance for the development of a private sector economy, actions have not matched the rhetoric. Still, the owners of converted factories cannot import raw materials from abroad. As a matter of fact, they do not even have permission to buy some commodities as common as cotton on the domestic market. It may not be a mistake to point out that some government officials who once tried to thwart the government's policy of restricting state financing of industries are still firmly secured in administrative positions and tactfully continue in the same positions. This is the difference between government policy and reality. The private sector is not yet free of these problems and crises. So if we are serious about widening the scope and speed of private sector investment, we should consider all these factors with great care when we discuss this subject.

12195  
CSO: 4607/6

PAPER SAYS U.S. EMBASSY BURNED IN 'FLAMES OF THE WRATH OF AREA NATIONS'

Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 21 Apr 83 pp 22, 2

[Text] The American Embassy in Beirut burned and collapsed in the flames of the wrath of area nations; angriest of all were the deprived people of Lebanon, who have been victims of the expansionist, oppressive policies of American imperialism, the occupying Zionists, and their domestic allies.

What is clear even now is that there will be fallout from this event, the most important of which will be efforts by the worldwide propaganda network and the Western news agencies to distort the truth and to justify intervention in the area by imperialism and Zionism. America, with the help of the imperialist press, will try to use this event as an excuse for further intervention and for destroying the anti-imperialist, liberation movements of area nations while justifying its military intervention in Lebanon.

The American news agency UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL, in an article it cabled from Beirut after this explosion, wrote: The Americans, who are welcomed when they entered Beirut as security forces, are finding themselves increasingly victimized by attacks and bombings.

The people of Lebanon gave up their security and peace years ago because of the expansionist, mercantile policies of the imperialists and occupying Zionists.

The people of Lebanon have been victimized for years by an imposed civil war, the bullying of the Phalangist Zionist agents, imperialism, and finally, the Zionist occupation. Today, after all these years, they have realized that the most important factors in all these sufferings and difficulties they have endured are the profit-seeking, interventionist, expansionist habits of the Great Satan, American imperialism. What has brought the people of Lebanon to this awareness is that they have looked at their own past, and that of the rest of the deprived nations of the world. The people of Lebanon have asked themselves, up until now, what "security" have the Americans brought to the deprived nations of the world?

The Lebanese people remember how the Americans brought their 6th Fleet into Beirut harbor during that country's elections in 1957 in order to impose

a mercenary like Camille Chamoun on them as president of that country. The people of Lebanon remember the events of 1957-1958. The people of Lebanon remember the general strike of 1958, and how the armed uprising that followed in the North, East, and South of Lebanon was put down in July of 1958 with the landing of American marines in their country.

The people of Lebanon have seen the effects of the "security" provided by Americans up until today; today they are asking themselves, aren't these marines of today the descendants of those same marines of 1958? Isn't the security that they have brought with them a continuation of the same security of the black years of civil wars and government by Phalangists and rightists?

The people of Lebanon, like all the other people in deprived countries of the world, are asking themselves, what "security" has American granted to Vietnam, the Dominican Republic, Iran, Nicaragua, and now El Salvador?

The answer to these questions is clear. The people of Lebanon, and especially that country's revolutionary Muslims, have realized that those who have stepped on their soil as "messengers of security and peace" are actually the very people who have been taking their security and peace away from them for years.

On the other hand, today the American people are asking themselves, if Americans are messengers of security and peace, how have they become the objects of such wrath from other nations?

In another portion of this report, the American news agency UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL adds: It is clear that Muslim extremists are behind the recent attacks. Their ferocity is the result of Iranian leader Ayatollah Khomeyni's hatred for the United States. Why do the news imperialists, acting as the form-giving arm of "public opinion" and the architects of world-devouring capitalist thought, try to connect this movement with the Islamic revolution of Iran and its leader? This is a question which we must consider carefully and answer for the people of the world in order to reveal the despicable face of world arrogance, headed by American imperialism. Two points must be taken into consideration in order to answer this question. The first is that the Islamic revolution of Iran is basically a revolution against the power-seeking and expansionism of world imperialism headed by world-devouring America. The Islamic revolution of Iran considers America to be the main enemy of deprived and dominated nations; it is therefore natural, since up until now it has been the inspiration for the anti-imperialist struggles of nations of the area and the world, that it welcomes any movement seeking to oppose and strike at American imperialism. In this revolution, Imam Khomeyni is the guide to the struggle against America and opposition to arrogance; his struggles have been the guiding light for all Muslim and deprived nations in the area for independence, freedom, and the rule of high religious and spiritual values. Therefore, an operation such as attacking and bombing the American Embassy in Beirut, in a larger sense and in fact, makes all the deprived people of the world, including the people of Iran, happy. Imperialism, however, and this is the

second point, tries to use this event by hiding the fact from the world that it has been dealt a blow and portraying the attack on its interests and its position, which was a result of the inflamed anger of nations and an uprising to gain their rights, as a result of the leader of the Iranian revolution's "personal grudge" and outside instigation.

American tries to convince the people of the world that if American soldiers and installations in Beirut are attacked, it is not the result of opposition by the Muslim people of Lebanon to occupiers of their country, it is the work of elements in contact with Iran, whose leader has a "grudge against America."

When the groundswell of Islamic revolution began, first in Iran and then in the area, imperialism clearly perceived that a great danger was threatening the foundation of its authority in the area. This is a reality that has been acknowledged a number of times by the leaders of world imperialism, and especially in America. We said that the Islamic revolution was the inspiration for anti-imperialist struggles throughout the area, but bringing up the Islamic revolution and its leader and connecting the explosion at the American embassy to our leader is merely an effort to keep the anti-imperialist, anti-Zionist struggles of the deprived Muslim nations of the area hidden.

The regime in power in Lebanon is taking steps to accommodate Zionism and imperialism. A vast area in Lebanon is occupied by the Zionist army, and the occupiers are trying to prolong their presence in Lebanon as much as possible, with American protection. On the other hand, the resistance to the Israeli occupiers in Lebanon reaches new peaks every day. During the past few months we have seen Palestinian and Lebanese Muslim revolutionaries attacking behind the lines of the Zionist occupation every day, and even in the Beirut area. Now, in addition to the Zionists, the Americans and the rest of the international units protecting the Zionist occupation have also become the targets of Lebanese combatants. The imperialists and the Zionists have realized that they are faced with deeply-rooted popular resistance in Lebanon. They therefore try to obscure this fact with this kind of propaganda concerning the explosion at the American Embassy in Beirut and to divert the ears of the people. Of course, this way of dealing with the growing resistance of the people of Lebanon is nothing new. Some time ago after Lebanese Muslims attacked a Lebanese army garrison in Baalbek in order to prevent a show of power by the army under Phalangist leadership, Iranian revolutionary guards were portrayed as responsible for the attack.

The occupying regime in Palestine is preparing to invade Syria and to make another military strike against the Palestine Liberation Organization in northern and eastern Lebanon. In order to carry out such an invasion, the Zionist occupiers need help in the area of propaganda. Previously, they spread a great deal of propaganda concerning the presences of Soviet rockets and technicians in Syria, and now they will try to take another step in this direction by discussing the "danger" of Muslim extremists, the Islamic revolution of Iran, and its leader, and making use of the increased presence

of American military forces in Lebanon on the pretext that "security" is endangered.

After this event, America will undoubtedly increase its military presence in Lebanon, and it will try to make the most of it by distorting the truth and spreading false propaganda in order to achieve its aims.

We must remember that after the triumph of the Islamic revolution of Iran, America's military presence in the area increased, and with the revolutionary occupation of America's spy nest, the Great Satan brought its war navy to the Gulf of Oman and near the Persian Gulf. Subsequently, after the imposition of economic sanctions and other steps, it intervened directly in Tabas. These steps, just as Brzezinski has recently acknowledged, were not taken merely to "free the hostages"; there were also other objectives, but the pretext was the American Embassy.

In like fashion, similar steps may be taken in the wake of the explosion at the American embassy in Beirut, but just as historical experience has shown, just as the heroic resistance of the Muslim people of Iran against the mercenary shah's regime has shown, just as the defeat of the Ba'thist regime of Iraq's invasion of our Islamic country has shown, along with other things, the imperialists' plans will not always move ahead as they would wish. It is these nations who will have the last word, if they are armed with the weapons of faith and struggle.

Likewise, a loathing for America is not something that is confined to one person, group, or country. These days, all the deprived nations of the world, all those who love independence, freedom, and spiritual and humanitarian values, want the destruction of American imperialism. They have cried "death to America," and the people of Lebanon have also taken a step in this direction by bombing the American Embassy in Beirut. We pray that these steps will continue firmly and in unbroken succession.

9310  
CSO: 4640/199

ANNIVERSARY OF RESCUE ATTEMPT OBSERVED IN TABAS, U.S. EMBASSY

In the City of Tabas

Tehran JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI in Persian 26 Apr 83 p 4

[Text] Mashhad--On the occasion of the third anniversary of the disgraceful defeat of America's plan to launch a military attack against Tabas, there was a full dress parade of the Islamic Republic's armed forces in Imam Khomeyni Square in the municipality of Tabas.

According to a report by a correspondent from the ISLAMIC REPUBLIC NEWS AGENCY, during the ceremonies, after readings of verses from the glorious words of God, Hojjat ol-Eslam Ha'eri Tabasi, Friday Imam of Tabas, said concerning America's disgraceful defeat in the Tabas desert: The power of faith is so strong that it stands against all the superpowers. Just as Muslims made a stand with faith and empty hands at the dawn of Islam, we also, with forces that are still divine and with the power of faith, have stood and will stand against world-devouring America and the other superpowers, and we will rub their noses in the dirt. Just as the Commander of the Faithful said, trees that grow in the desert are stronger than other trees, and the desert-dwelling youth of Tabas are stronger than other youth, and they will stand up against America courageously.

After that, special members of the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Mobilization from 11 areas across the country, valiant revolutionary guardsmen, the guard's mobilization, the Islamic revolutionary committee, and personnel from the sheriff's offices and gendarmerie of the municipality of Tabas paraded in front of the glorious words of God, photos of Imam Khomeyni, great leader of the revolution and Commander in Chief of the armed forces, and families of the martyrs of Tabas. At the conclusion of the ceremonies, while the martyr-nurturing partisans of God of Tabas and the armed forces of the Islamic Republic shouted death to America, world-devouring America's flag was burned.

At U.S. Embassy in Tehran

Tehran JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI in Persian 26 Apr 83 p 9

[Text] On the anniversary of America's aborted, criminal, imperialistic invasion of Tabas, the armed forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran held joint

prayer services before noon yesterday within the spy nest compound; the purpose was to strengthen solidarity and to condemn America's plot in the presence of a large number of personnel from the three branches of the armed forces, the gendarmerie, the sheriff's offices, the Islamic revolutionary guards, and the Islamic revolutionary committees.

The ISLAMIC REPUBLIC NEWS AGENCY reported that the ceremonies began with the reading of verses from the glorious Koran and the performance of several anthems by the gendarmerie band. Hojjat ol-Eslam Mostafavi, a judicial official, spoke during the ceremonies. He began by referring to the anniversary of the defeat of America's military attack on our Islamic country, and by recalling the occupation of the spy nest by the students following the Imam's line. He said: The dear and revolutionary youth following the Imam's line, in breaking down idolatrous America's solid and deeply entrenched fortress, conquered this spy nest. This was such a momentous act, that, in the Imam's words, it was a bigger revolution than the first revolution.

In explaining the blows that the Islamic revolution dealt against America, he said: Carter tried to solve the hostage problem politically, but failed, and was ultimately forced to go to court and give guarantees. America's nose was thus forever rubbed in the dirt. Concerning the CIA's plots, Mr Mostafavi said: The former chief of the CIA acknowledged last year that they had perpetrated many plots against the Islamic revolution, but the Islamic Republic of Iran stood on its own feet nonetheless.

He added: When the deposed shah was alive and living in Egypt, he admitted in an interview, "I thought America was a power that could manage the Iranian people; if I had known it was so weak against these people, I would never have turned my back on the people of Iran." He added: Of course America made great efforts to prevent this interview from being broadcast, but under the pressure of public opinion from the combative people of Egypt, the interview was finally broadcast. He then began describing Iran's situation under the former regime as a country beset by idols, and he referred to the demise of agriculture, livestock-keeping, and industry because of the deposed shah's regime. Hojjat ol-Eslam Mostafavi, referring to Saudi Arabia as a contemporary example of a completely idolatrous country, discussed this country's moral corruption and economic need.

In conclusion Mr Mostafavi warned the tradesmen and merchants who continue to practice price gouging and to play the role of economic terrorists not to do so. He said: At some point we will stop the gougers and hoarders and turn them over to the people; our zealous people cannot watch this kind of behavior on the part of certain merchants while watching our combatants sacrifice their lives at the front.

At the conclusion of these ceremonies a joint prayer service was held by the armed forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, led by Hojjat ol-Eslam Mostafavi.

9310  
CSO: 4640/197

## OUSTER OF SOVIET DIPLOMATS IN IRAN DISCUSSED

GF080750 Karachi JASARAT in Urdu 6 May 83 p 3

[Editorial: "Iran Exposed the Soviets"]

[Text] The fall season has hit Soviet diplomacy all over the world. This season of falling leaves began in France, moved through Britain, Spain, the United States, Australia, and is now in Asia. Recently, Iran ordered 18 Soviet diplomats to leave the country. Iran is the second country after France which has ordered the ouster of Soviet diplomats in droves. During the past few months, Soviet diplomacy has suffered a loss of face throughout the world. During this period, France ordered 47 Soviet diplomats out of the country. Britain and Spain have also ousted a dozen or so. The United States and Australia have also gotten rid of nearly half a dozen of them. The reason for the ouster of Soviet diplomats from all these countries has been somewhat similar. In every case Soviet diplomats have been accused of interfering in the domestic affairs of these countries and of indulging in subversive activities.

Some 12 days ago we said in our column: "Now the Soviet image is appearing like an abhorred imperialist power. Its armies are seen marching into its neighboring countries to kill freedom and liberty. In some instances it has puppet governments installed and apparently functioning. Poland still bears the heavy weight of Soviet oppression on its chest, while Hungary and Czechoslovakia have learned by past experience not to dream of any liberty movements. Both have since forgotten how to even desire freedom or liberty. Afghanistan has been under the Russian Jackboot for the past 4 years. The Kampuchean freedom has been obliterated by the Soviets through their adopted child, Vietnam, who as a Soviet policeman is waving his baton on the borders of China, Thailand, and the countries of the region."

However, these are but a few instances of the expanding Soviet imperialism, of which the world is well aware. Apart from that there have been overt and covert instances of Soviet interference and intrigues that are now surfacing in Africa, Asia, Europe, and the countries of South America. The Soviet embassies, semi-Soviet missions, and cultural centers in the less developed, developing and poor countries are in fact hives of Soviet agents and mercenaries. These Soviet hired-men, through infiltration into the educational, cultural, and political institutions of these countries,

try to cripple them intellectually from the inside and spread insurgence, hatred, animosity, divisions and intellectual anarchism on the outside. In this manner the societies in these countries are undermined and distended.

Radio Tehran, in recent statements explaining the reasons for the ouster of Soviet diplomats from Iran, has stated that the Soviet diplomats were interfering in the internal affairs of the host country and that they were in close contact with counterrevolutionary elements opposing the Islamic Revolution in Iran. The ousted Soviet diplomats number 18 and they have been allowed only 48 hours to pack up and leave. The 18 ousted Soviets represent about 1/3 of the total Soviet strength at the embassy in Tehran. Radio Tehran has said that there were other Soviet organizations and institutions that have also been involved in subversive activities and have been in contact with Iranian elements who are antirevolutionary.

One interesting aspect of the Iranian accusations against the Soviet diplomats is that before ordering their ouster, the regime produced the Tudeh Party secretary general on Tehran television and broadcast his confessions to subversive activities and to spying for the Soviets.

Mr Nureddin Kianuri was made to confess on the television that he had been spying for the Soviets. He openly confessed that he and his colleagues had been collecting and sending important secret documents to their Soviet masters obtained from various high-level military and political organizations in Iran.

Mr Kianuri and his 70 colleagues were arrested early last February. Later, on 27 February, another group of the same organization was arrested. This means that whatever the Government of Iran did in this respect was not done without due preparation or without careful scrutiny. It seems the operations had been planned and perfected during the past several months.

The reports of events and Soviet intrigues have been also confirmed by several "independent" sources as well. Radio Moscow itself, while contradicting certain U.S. allegations against the Soviets, has revealed that there has been a U.S. warning to the Soviet Union accusing the Soviets of making preparations for attacking Iran. Quoting a high U.S. official, who was not identified by the radio, it said that the accusations also said that there was an observed increased Soviet intelligence activity on the Iranian borders which aimed at collecting information from within Iran, that there has been increased movement of Soviet forces along the Soviet-Iranian border, and that the KGB agents have spread all over Iran.

Radio Moscow, after giving details of the U.S. accusations, denied the allegations and said that they have been devised to malign the Soviet policy. In this connection, the Soviet Government has also sent a protest note to the U.S. Embassy in Moscow saying that the Soviet Union has not only always desired good relations with Iran, it has also repeatedly proved its good intentions through its actions in the past.

Now watch the fun. While Radio Moscow was denying the U.S. charges, the U.S. was protesting Moscow's "lies." While this was going on, Tehran television was producing Kianuri confessions in its broadcast, confirming U.S. charges against the Soviets. Later, by ordering 18 Soviet diplomats out of the country, Iran in fact put a seal of authentication on U.S. information regarding subversive Soviet activities in Iran.

If this drama had been played in El Salvador, one could call it U.S. propaganda, as the government there is supposed to be friendly to the United States. It could have been said that the U.S. first charged the Soviets and then staged its confirmation of those charges through its friendly government. However, the charges were confirmed by Iran, where there is a government in power which is a deadly enemy of the U.S. imperialism. Therefore, one can safely say that if two opposing governments confirm the same news through their conduct, one might as well accept that the news has been confirmed by "independent" sources.

CSO: 4656/175

IRAN

TEXT OF OFFICIAL DECREE OUTLAWING TUDEH PARTY OF IRAN

Tehran JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI in Persian 5 May 83 p 2

[Text] The General Revolution Prosecutor's Office has outlawed the treacherous Tudeh Party of Iran and warned all its members and supporters to present themselves to the revolution prosecutor's centers in Tehran and other cities.

The text of the communique of the Prosecutor's Office in this regard was put at the disposal of IRNA as follows:

In the name of God the compassionate and the merciful.

And they were cunning, and cunning to God, but God is the most cunning of all [Arabic].

Once again the hand of God has extended from the Hezbollah and once again, as we have frequently witnessed, this oppressed nation was victorious over the foreigners, this time, exposing one of the movements treasonous to Islam, following the arrest of the leaders of the hated Tudeh Party and their open confessions concerning conspiracy against and plans to overthrow the regime of the Islamic Republic of Iran as follows:

1. Spying in the interest of foreigners.
2. Theft and storing of arms and ammunition to be used to confront the regime of the Islamic Republic of Iran.
3. Connections with belligerent minigroups.
4. Disrupting factories and production and industrial centers of the country.
5. Infiltration into revolutionary organizations, offices and institutions and military and law enforcement centers.

In accordance with Articles 9, 24 and 26 of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran, with this communique, the General

Revolution Prosecutor's Office declares the Tudeh Party dissolved and considers any sort of activity in their interest illegal and a counterrevolutionary act. Hence, all the members and supporters of this Party are warned that they should come to the information office of the Revolution Prosecutor's Office of Tehran, located in Luna Park, from 7 May-15 June 1983 and in other cities, from 15 May-15 June 1983, to the Revolution Prosecutor's Offices of those cities to present themselves along with the original and two photocopies of their birth certificate and three photographs to be released after having filled out the related forms.

Obviously, those who do not present themselves after the deadline will be prosecuted as counterrevolutionaries and conspirators against the regime of the Islamic Republic and will be punished in accordance with the laws of the revolution courts. Revolution Prosecutor General

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CSO: 4640/209

IRAN

KHOMEYNI ENDORSES ARREST OF 'TREACHEROUS LEADERS'

Tehran JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI in Persian 5 May 83 p 16

[Text] On the occasion of the arrest of the treacherous Tudeh leaders, a message was issued by Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, as follows:

In the name of God the compassionate and the merciful.

The conquerors of the world are proud to have the unknown soldier, but our great, noble, Islamic nation and dear conquerors are proud of thousands of revered unknown soldiers who are not after a name or reputation and who create miraculous glory and profound victories for their Islamic country, dear Islam and their human-nurturing nation. There is a difference between the unknown soldier of whom the materialistic powers of the world are proud and the unknown soldiers who have been nurtured by Islam and monotheism. The former are motivated mainly by the attainment of power and by oppression while the motivation of the latter is God and seeking justice. Essentially, Islamic soldiers, even if they are famous, are unknown in this world [as published]. The most self-sacrificing soldier in Islam is the Chief of the Faithful and he is the most unknown of soldiers [as published]. What mystical, philosophical and political idea and which pen or language or human expression can introduce this soldier to the world, understand him and make him known? This is the ultimate issue. Our unknown soldiers, who sacrifice their youth and all they have day and night on the fronts and behind the fronts for Islam and God's ideology do not want and do not have names and reputations. So often, due to organizational necessities, their wives, mothers and relatives do not know what heroism and what values they create for the revolution.

On the fronts, you know, more or less, their problems and proud heroism. Before they go to their trenches, which are centers for the worship of God, and if you are not involved, the depths of their self-sacrifice and their mystical, godly sessions do not

become obvious. In addition, our dear revered young people on the internal fronts, from the depths of large forests to large caves and hiding places, have scattered and destroyed the deviants who neglect God, including the Democrats, the Kumeleh, the hypocrites, the People's Feda'i and the so-called Muslim Khalq Party as well as the Tudeh Party and other minigroups, large and small, with their self-sacrifice and worship of God such that the world, despite its enmity, has been astonished and astounded.

Attention to the security and intelligent competence of these unknown members of the Guards Corps, mobilization, and prosecutor's young people's committee as well as other lovers of God's way in entrapping the treacherous leaders of the Tudeh Party--who, like camouflaged snakes, have been active in trying to overthrow Islam and each of whom has been for a long time, 20 or 30 years, an efficient expert in organization, intelligence and spy work--is a source of pride for the Islamic nation in that they have such self-sacrificers. It is a source of astonishment to the spy and intelligence organizations throughout the world. This miracle could not have been performed except under the guidance of the Almighty and with the special attention of the great guardians of God. The Iranian nation must be appreciative and thankful for this victory in its various dimensions, especially political, and must be attentive to strengthening the warriors at the borders and inside the country.

It would be very unjust for anyone to criticize these guardians of Islam and the Islamic country. I thank God for the gift that he has given us of having protected us from the evil and treachery of the evil wishers through young people who love Him and whom we cannot repay. God, protect these beloved fighters for our nation on the path of God. Bless the martyrs and grant patience and blessings to their relatives, especially their parents and wives.

Ruhollah al-Musavi al-Khomeyni  
4 May 1983

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CSO: 4640/210

IRAN

FASCIST METHODS EMPLOYED AGAINST TUDEH

TA101513 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian 1730 GMT 9 May 83

[Unattributed commentary: "The New Manifestations of Fascism in our Homeland"]

[Excerpts] Dear compatriots: 9 May is celebrated throughout the entire world as the day of victory of progressive forces over fascism.

The Iranian people, who during long years had felt the tortures and sufferings of the sinister royal regime over their whole being, spared no effort in the struggle against the evil and despotic monarchical system, and succeeded in overthrowing the monarchical regime at the cost of the blood of tens and hundreds of thousands of their brave sons. With the overthrow of that oppressive regime it was expected that manifestations of any sort of oppression, aggression, and bullying and fascist methods as well as entirely false and dishonorably accusations and slanders would also disappear forever from our revolutionary society, and that the path would be blocked for all time toward forces whose subservience to the U.S. and British imperialists is beyond doubt.

Unfortunately, the stratum that succeeded in gaining power through deceit and by exploiting the people's struggles and sacrifices and through demagogic slogans of support for true Islam and social justice, and which even now is trying to secure the people's support by various ruses, violated the principles of true Islam and the standards and regulations of the constitution, and only sufficed in giving hollow promises. The democratic freedoms stipulated in the constitution were initially restricted, and later on some of our society's toiling classes and strata were totally deprived of utilizing these freedoms. They refrained from fulfilling the goals that had been affirmed in the constitution and in the revolution's slogans to the benefit of the people.

Apparently, the Islamic Government could find no other logical course to overcome the crisis that afflicted it. And now, in order to prevent the intensity of the people's protests, and in order to suffocate their voices and ignore their legitimate demands, it has found no recourse other than adopting condemned fascist methods. The reasons behind the intensification of the people's protests is that the ruling wing in the Islamic leadership is ignoring all activities by subservient imperialist agents for the restoration of their domination in our homeland, and not only that, but it is paving the way for them.

The arrest of a number of Iranian Tudeh Party leaders and members has no aim other than to completely block the way for any disclosure, revelation, and justification of acts which, willingly or not, will have no result other than liquidation of the revolution's gains. The designers of the recent anti-Tudeh plot, who have even surpassed the agents of SAVAK, believe that the greater their lies and falsehoods in charging and accusing the Iranian Tudeh Party, the more outstanding their success in this disgraceful and scandalous mission as well. In reality, who is not aware that all these slanders and accusations are the products of imperialist and fascist arsenals, the very accusations which yesterday the treacherous shah used to employ in the fight against our nation and homeland and against combatants on the path of justice and freedom, are today being empooyed by elements who are subservient and loyal to their imperialist masters.

However, what is most amazing is that the propaganda media and personalities who today are managing the affairs and who are composing pompous expressions, messages, speeches, statements, and declarations, are neither ashamed of God nor of the people.

What is indisputable on the day of victory of progressive forces over facism is that fascist methods are considered rejected and condemned by all peoples. If certain elements have resorted to these methods, in addition to the fact that they will achieve no success other than proving their antipeople nature, they will also disgrace themselves before the people of the world as they have already done.

CSO: 4640/205

IRAN'S NONPARTICIPATION IN AFGHAN TALKS EXAMINED

GF111826 Tehran JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI in Persian 30 Apr 83 p 11

[ "Question and Answer" column ]

[Text] [Question] Why has the Islamic Republic of Iran not taken part in talks being held for resolving the Afghanistan problem?

[Answer] If we were to answer this question without first giving some background, the answer would be in the form of a simple sentence. All the meetings being held to find a solution to the Afghanistan problem are displays of the overt and covert collusion of the two satanic powers of the East and West, aimed at making Afghanistan a sacrificial lamb, eradicating the Islamic nature of Afghanistan, and destroying the freedom-seeking campaign of the Muslim people of this country. This is the reason and root cause of nonparticipation of representatives of the Islamic Republic. To further clarify the answer to this question, it would be better if we, instead of looking into the reasons for the nonparticipation of Iran in the abovementioned meetings, answer the question as to why we consider the meetings to find a solution for the Afghanistan problem as overt and covert collusion of the East and West.

The Soviet Union, despite worldwide protests and the heavy losses it has sustained during its approximately 4 years of occupation of Afghanistan, is not inclined to withdraw its forces from this country for the following four reasons:

1. The withdrawal of the Soviet Army from Afghan soil after 4 years of useless occupation of this country would mean the admission of the military power, strength of faith, and determining role of the Muslim Afghan combatants.
2. The Soviets for a long time have been thinking about how to reach the warm waters of the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean to maintain military balance with their rival. The occupation of Afghanistan is in fact their first step in pursuing that goal. The Soviet rulers believe that they will gain their objective in the long run.

3. Closer ties between China and the United States and the differences between the Soviets and Chinese have caused the Soviets to pay greater attention toward maintaining their military superiority vis-a-vis China. The presence of Soviets in Afghanistan which has a common border with China allows the Soviets the opportunity to take advantage of this situation to make use of the China-Afghanistan border to implement its policy. According to reports received, the Soviet Union, during the past 4 years, has installed sophisticated intelligence-gathering equipment and nuclear missiles in the strategic (Vakhan) region, which is the highest point of the Afghan border with China, and these missiles are aimed toward targets in China.

4. There are huge and rich oil- and gasfields in central and southern Afghanistan which have not been tapped, and the Soviets have set their covetous eyes on these huge resources especially since it would cost less to transport gas and oil from Afghanistan to Soviet Union due to the proximity of these two countries. During the past few years, the Soviets have continued to suppress the people of Afghanistan to exploit the energy resources of this country. There are rich silver and copper mines in Panjshir, copper in Frah, iron in Bamian, coal in the Soot Valley, and precious stones like rubies are abundant in Afghanistan. The Soviets intend to exploit their resources and sell their own products in the Afghan market, so they want to continue their control of this country.

There is another reason for the continued Soviet presence in Afghanistan, and that reason is religion. As we know Islam is antiatheistic, and the Soviets in order to prevent the growth of this philosophy and to crush it, continue their presence in Afghanistan.

These are the reasons for the Soviets refusal to withdraw their forces from Afghanistan. As we said in the beginning of our discourse, worldwide protests and the war losses of the Soviet Army in Afghanistan are mere setbacks to the Soviet Union. It aims to exploit this country and find a pretext to justify the presence of 100,000 of its soldiers there. At present, for the Soviet Union to give practical shape to its aims, it intends to obtain the following three objectives simultaneously:

1. Withdrawing its forces from Afghanistan to prevent further losses.
2. Halting the armed struggle of the Muslim people of Afghanistan.
3. Keeping the Soviet-dependent regime in power in Afghanistan and continuing Soviet control of this country. All these objectives are on the condition that this country maintains good relations with its neighbours.

KHOMEINI COMMENTS ON NATURE OF 'ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY'

Tehran JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI in Persian 21 Apr 83 p 4

[Text] Those who were educated under the previous university system, with few exceptions, if they were not harmed by it (and they were) neither did they benefit.

We want to have a university in the service of our own nation, in the service of Iran itself.

We are opposed to universities that make us dependent on foreigners, no matter who they may be.

We want universities that will make us independent and release us from dependence.

We want to have a university that will deliver us from this mental dependence, which leads all forms of dependence and is the most dangerous form of dependence.

We want to have a university that will allow us to meet all of our own needs ourselves after a few years.

The highest thing that the enemies of oppressed and Muslim nations have put their finger on behalf of the enemies of humanity is the university.

It is the university that manages a nation's affairs, and it is the university that educates the present generation and generations of the future; if the university comes under the control of plunderers from the East and the West, then the country will be under their control.

The universities were matters of concern for them more [here] than they had been elsewhere.

Their fear was that the universities would become Islamic universities, so that the hands of the East and West would be cut out of the universities forever.

Their desire is that there be no Islam, no matter how much Islam wants to exist; they want to eliminate Islamic education in the universities, but other than that it makes no difference to them what kind of education there is; their desire is that there be no connection between the universities and seminaries.

It is through the university that a nation may be reformed; it is through the university that a nation may be drawn into corruption.

Our country's independence is subject to the independence of the universities and seminaries.

The universities and seminaries must join hands to preserve the independence of their own country.

We do not fear economic embargo; we do not fear military intervention. What frightens us is cultural dependence. We fear an imperialist university" we fear a university that educates our young people in such a way that they will serve the West and the East.

If we had had a suitable university in Iran, there would not have been so much of the blood of our young people spilled. This was the price we paid for not having a university; whoever came out of the universities took a post and bullied the people.

If we had had real education in the universities, we would never have had a class of university intellectuals who engaged in quarreling and factionalism among themselves during Iran's most critical time, while being so indifferent to what was happening to the people that one would have thought they weren't in Iran.

All of our backwardness was due to the lack of a proper understanding of Iran's Islamic society on the part of most university intellectuals.

These university people will soon be responsible for what happens to the nation.

The scholastic content of the universities and the country's education must be based on Islamic content.

The universities must seek to educate our young people to be independent so that they will understand that they have a culture.

Theological students and students in the universities must study Islamic principles with care and put aside the slogans of deviated groups.

University people and scholars must work with all their power to destroy the hopes of our principal enemy, America.

Our teachings must be non-imperialist and independent.

Top priority must be given to education in morality and self-improvement in the educational programs of the universities, the seminaries, and all of those who are connected with the universities.

The cause of all these misfortunes was these professors who were not committed.

Just as material knowledge is taught in the universities, spiritual knowledge must also be taught there.

With reform in the universities, the country will be reformed.

If even one professor deviates, this can have a noticeable effect on the country and cause a number of students to be deviated.

The universities must be managed by committed people and be entirely flexible.

What they tried to do mainly was to sow discord between the clerics and the universities.

When the universities were drawn into corruption, the management of the country was drawn into corruption.

Corrupt people must not be in the universities.

We, the Islamic Republic, and Islam support the universities and university people.

Of all places, it is most important to have tranquility in the universities.

The university, which is the thinking brain of a nation, must avoid dependence on the East and the West; this cannot be done unless it takes an Islamic form.

We want specialists to be trained in the universities who are for their own nation, and not for drawing the university in the direction of the East or the West.

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CSO: 4640/198

PAKISTAN

APPREHENSION ABOUT SOVIET OFFER OF FRIENDSHIP EXPRESSED

GF071416 Karachi NAWA-E WAQT in Urdu 5 May 83 International Edition p 3

[Editorial: "Soviet-Pakistani Relations"]

[Excerpts] "The Soviet Union wishes to improve relations with Pakistan and to help it consolidate its national independence so that the two countries can work for their peoples' progress and the security of Asia and world peace through mutual cooperation." This was stated in an article on the 35th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations of the two countries by the Soviet Novosti News Agency. It also emphasized in the article that the Soviet Union and Pakistan are successfully cooperating in oil exploration, the construction of steel mill and the installation of the Guddu thermal power station.

The projects mentioned in the article are undoubtedly of great importance to Pakistan and the Soviet cooperation in this regard is appreciated by the Pakistanis, but the defense pact signed by the Soviet Union with India in 1971-72 in the name of friendship and cooperation on the basis of which India committed aggression against Pakistan and the instability created by the Soviet forces in the region by their entry into Afghanistan has affected Pakistan adversely and cannot be ignored by the people of Pakistan.

Therefore, when the Soviet Union talks of "consolidation of Pakistan's national independence and better mutual ties" the Pakistani people are forced to view them in the light of the abovementioned factors. In fact, the more we consider them, the more difficult it becomes to believe the Soviet claims in the article.

Despite its desire for cordial relations with the Soviet Union, it is natural for Pakistan to have some apprehension and anxiety on the matter and it is forced to review its relations and situation in the light of Soviet policy.

CSO: 4656/174

PAKISTAN

BRIEFS

IRAQ REPORTEDLY OFFERED AID--An "international financial institution" in Lahore has made an offer to Iraq to lend Iraq substantial amount of money under the "present circumstances." The "international financial institution" says that its means and resources extend all the way to the United States. According to the intelligence sources of HURMAT, the Iraqi Government has established contact with this institution. (HURMAT has further details.) [Text] [Rawalpindi HURMAT in Urdu 14 Apr 83 p 4]

MAHBUBUL HAQ, PRIVATE SECTOR--The appointment of the deputy chairman of Planning Commission Dr Mahbubul Haq as federal minister for planning and development is being seen as yet another step by President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq to encourage the private sector. Certain foreign observers from Western countries in Islamabad have commented that the elevation of Dr Haq, who is in favor of giving the private sector its rightful place in the economy, is in fact an endorsement of the private sector. These observers say that even though the Pakistan Government does not intend to give free rein to the private sector, it has arrived at the conclusion that restoring the confidence of the private sector is essential for the economic well-being of the country and the welfare of the people. [Text] [Rawalpindi HURMAT in Urdu 28 Apr 83 p 4]

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